The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1895. NO. 31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	Dly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton....	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union....	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.33
Birmingham....	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon....	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8 22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon. ...	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a,m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 45	5 15

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Old Glory

Thou art Freedom's child, Old Glory,
Born of Freedom's high desire,
Nursed amid the battle's ire,
Tried by thunderbolt and fire,
On the field and on the tide
Where our heroes, side by side,
Followed thee and fought and died,
Gazing on thy stars, Old Glory.

We will stand by thee, Old Glory,
On the lands and on the waves,
For our babes and for our graves,
Though we stand or fall as slaves,
For thy stars are not to blame,
For the treason, fraud and shame,
That pollute thy holy name
In our halls of state, Old Glory.

Knaves have stolen the, Old Glory,
For their Babylonian bowers,
For their festal walls and towers
Droops the flag that once was ours;
O'er their crimes thy beauty trails,
And the old time answer fails,
When from chain-gangs, courts and jails
Men appeal to thee, Old Glory.

Be our shield once more, Old Glory!
Lo! the world in travail pain
Turns and pleads to thee in vain,
While through plundered vale and plain
Stripped and bruised by licensed thieves
Starving, begging for our sheaves,
Outcast labor tramps and grieves,
With no help from thee, Old Glory!

But we'll rescue thee, Old Glory!
Bloodless may the conflict be,
Peaceful as the yearning sea
Anchored to the windless lee—
But if peace can not avail,
Welcome tidal wave and gale,
Welcome lightning flame and hail
Till thy very stars turn pale
In the grander light, Old Glory—

If it must be so, Old Glory—
If blind error smite with force
Truth and justice at their source,
Suns and planets in your course,
Let the earthquakes lift the deep,
Let the wild floods wake from sleep,
Let the crouching terrors leap,
And where God's own toilers reap
We will carry thee, Old, Glory.

—*James G. Clark, in The Arena.*

Sealing in Labrador.

Late in February the Newfoundland sealing steamers break through the ice in St. John's harbor and make their way to some northern outposts, lying there until March 10, the earliest date on which the law allows them to "go to the ice." They stand out to sea until they meet the immense fields of ice from the Artic ocean. The fields are often many square miles in extent and fairly teem with seals. A great seal hunter told me that the sea seemed suddenly converted into an ocean of seals and ice. The steamer breaks into the jam and floats with it or skirts along the edge, the crew, 200 or 300 in number, taking to the floating ice and living there for days and nights.

The young seals fatten so rapidly that sealers say you can actually see them grow while you are looking at them. The poor creatures are easily killed, a blow with the butt end of a gaff finishing them. The hunter then, "sculps," or skins them, inserting a sharp knife under the fat, and with marvelous dexterity taking of the "pelt"—skin and fat together—in about a minute and a half. A party of men will "pan" their pelts pile them up to the number of about a thousand, and thrust a gaff with the ship's flag into the pan. When there are pans enough, the steamer breaks into the ice and hauls them aboard with a donkey winch, or the men drag them to the vessel's side,

The Newfoundland seal hunters always speak of seals as "swiles," and for our word carry they say "spell." A schoolmastes who had been listening to a seal hunter's story said sneeringly:

"Swiles! How do you spell swiles?"

"We don't spell 'em," replied the hunter; "we most generally hauls 'em."—*Gustav Kobbe in St. Nicholas.*

Gold Production.

The summing up of 1894 showed a total production in round figures of $180,000,000, an increase of $23,000,000 over 1893. This yield was about $30,000,000 greater than the product of any year when the Placer mines of California and Australia were at their maximum. The indications now point to a yield of $200,000,000 for the calendar year of 1895 another increase of $20,000,000 and an increase of $43,000,000 in the annual output in two years and of $54,000,000 in three years. As the annual supply of gold is not used in the year, but is mostly added to the pre-existing sum, it follows that the world's stock has been increased in the three years named by the enormous sum of $537,000,000.

The consumption of gold in the arts is undoubtedly increasing generally, although there was a marked diminution of such use in the year 1894, owing to the hard times. The use of gold for purposes of adornment, which is almost its only use except for money, rises and falls according to the prosperity of the nations. It is an article of luxury. These uses in the United States, according to the calculations of the mint, were about $19,000,000 in 1893, but fell to $13,500,000 in 1894. Very likely the consumption of the present year will equal or exceed that of 1893. On the other hand, the product of the gold mines of the United States, according to the rate for 1895 will be $46,000,000, against $39,500,000 in 1894. The South African product is estimated at the same figure as that of the United States, $46,000,000; that of Australia at $43,000,000, and that of Russia at $29 000,000. These four countries produced three-fourths of the worlds annual yield.

His Dream Was Worth Millions.

Elias Howe almost beggard himself before he discovered where the eye of the needle of a sewing machine should be located. His original idea was to follow the model of the eye at the heel. It never occurred to him that it should be placed near the point, and he might have failed altogether if he had not dreamed he was building a sewing machine for a savage king in a strange country. Just as in his actual working experience, he was rather perplexed about the needle's eye. He thought the king gave him twenty-four hours to complete the machine and make it sew. If not finished in that time, death was to be the punishment. Howe worked and worked and puzzled and puzzled, and finally gave it up. Then he thought he was taken out to be executed. He noticed that the warriors carried spears that were pierced near the head. Instantly came a solution of the difficulty, and while the inventor was begging for time he awoke. It was four o'clock in the morning. He jumped out of bed, ran to his workshop, and by nine o'clock a needle with an eye at the point had been rudely modeled.

The Bicycle a Miracle.

It seems absolutely impossible that a wheel thirty inches in diameter, with a wood rim and wire spokes, so light that the whole structure weighs only twenty pounes should sustain without permanent distortion, the weight of four men, standing on its sides, with supports at four points only under the rim, and no hub support whatever.

It also seems incredible that a cycle capable of carrying a man of 160 or 175 pounds in weight can be made so light that the whole structure weighs less than nine pounds. Yet this has been done; even at the roadster weight of twenty-two or twenty-four pounds, the cycle carries a greater load with safety than has ever been put on any other vehicle. The influence of the cycle on social life is already great, and will probably constantly extend, as it provides an outdoor sport and amusement for women, which did not previously exist in any form in America. American women are not walkers, but the cycle is perhaps even better suited to woman's use than man's, and seems destined to add an outdoor element to the life of women the world over which was not possible without the "winged wheel."

The miracle of the bicycle lies in its birth, death and resurrection; in its incredible load bearing power in proportion to weight; in its displacement of the horse as a means of pleasure, and in the selection of its mechanical details of compressed air, supper tubular framing and chain driving.

All of these are details often before introduced in machines, but never before permanently retained. That these cast-offs are undeniably power-savers is convincingly proved by the continued use under human muscle driving power.

Finally, the one great achievement of the bicycle is to increase the human powers of locomotion, so that the slow-footed man is made one of the swiftest of all running creatures.—*Engineering Magazine.*

Cycle Notes.

In the smaller towns in France, when a fire breaks out, a messenger has to make the rounds of the town summoning the firemen from their work. These messengers are now mounted on bicycles, and are able to summon the firemen in a much shorter time than formerly.

A New York magistrate has decided that the repairing of a punctured tire is a necessity. Wheelmen have long held this idea, but it was not until a man was arrested for violating the Sunday law by repairing a puncture that the court finally judgment on this important question.

An English cycle insurance company has a reference department, which should be of great value to the intending purchaser of a second hand wheel. If the machine has been insured in the company, the would-be buyer, upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents, will be given all particulars of the age, make and original price of the machine, and whether any or what accidents the company has been called upon to pay on it while it was insured to them. By this means the purchaser is in a large measure protected against buying a stolen or misspresented wheel.

Responces from the leading manufacturers of the country place the output of wheels for 1895 anywhere from 400,000 to 750,000, and that of 1896 from 600,000 1,000,000. A fair average of those opinions would bring the prophecy for 1896 to near 750,000 wheels. The general opinion is that prices will remain about the same as 1895.

The Board of Education of Montclair, N. J., has taken formal recognition of bibycles as a means of going to and from school. At a recent meeting the fact that between seventy five and one hundred children rode to school every morning on bicycles and that some accommodation should be provided for the wheels was considered. The board then ordered that racks for the wheels be put in the different schools.

Complaint has been made that cycling is keeping the young and old away from church. In the suburbs of London a minister of the Gospel preaches a special sermon in his church for the benefit of cyclists. Every Sunday the wheelmen ride out to the church from the city, and the minister is said to have close and attentive audiences. The same plan has also been tried in this country with success.

The World's Transportation.

Dr. Chancey M. Depew recently gave a graphic presentation of the land and water traffic of the world last year, from which we take the following paragraph:

"The whole of the tonnage on the oceans of the world last year was about 140,000,000 tons, while the tonnage of the railways of the world carried 100 miles, was about 1,400,000,000 tons. There are 400,000 miles of railroad in the world, carried of which 180,000 are in the United States. Of the 1,400,000,000 tons carried 100 miles last year on the railways of the world, 800,000,000 tons were carried on the railways of the United States. You take the 600,000,000 tons carried 100 miles on the railways of the world outside of the United States, and then you add to it 140,000,000 carried on the ocean in the commerce of the world upon the seas, and we still have 800,000,000 tons carried on the railways of the United Sates 6,000,000 tons more than on all railways of the world outside of the United States and in all the ocean commerce of the world put together. This internal commerce of the United States makes it the most wonderful market on the globe."

Cost of Egg Production.

Estimates have placed the cost of one dozen eggs at as high a figure as 12c. but some experimenters find the cost 6c. At the experiment station every pound of food is weighed, and but little waste material can be used. the cost is greater than the average on the farms. It has long been accepted among poultrymen that five pecks of corn or wheat, or the equivalent thereof will maintain a laying hen one year. At present prices this would be about 65c a year. We do not believe that the cost is so much when hens are on ranges, as they need little or no food in the summer The prices of all kinds of grain of course regulate the cost of eggs, but in our experience the cost of a dozen eggs at present prices for feed, provided the hens are good layers, should not exceed 6c. This does not include shelter or labor in caring for the flock. If the hens are indifferent layers and the egg production is small, the cost may reach as much as 15c a dozen, but such is a seldom occurrence.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with ittle interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES

An Extensive Disturbance in the Central South and West.

FOURTEEN STATES TREMBLED.

It Followed the Course of Leading Rivers and Stopped at Lake Erie on the Northeast and Charleston, S. C., on the Southeast---No Serious Damage Reported---Louisville Saw a Strange Sight.

The great Mississippi Valley and several States east and west were shaken by earthquakes. The most severe effects were felt in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri. Fourteen States in all, the District of Columbia and a part of Canada experienced one or more quakes. The reports from the various localities agree approximately as to the time of the disturbances. They occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock a. m. All reports agree, however, that the quakes were accompanied or followed by low, rumbling sounds. While no lives were lost and no serious damage caused, the earthquake left a trail of broken window glass and cracked walls.

The Government Weather Bureau reports that the shock of earthquake was felt at Washington at 6.03¼ a. m. Professor Marvin, who has charge of the Zismograph, found the record of the earthquake on his instrument. It showed that the vibration was very feeble. It began at 6.03¼ and continued for three-quarters of a minute.

At Louisville, Ky., a strange phenomenon was witnessed during the quake. A peculiar light like the aurora borealis appeared in the heavens and continued to glow until the quaking ceased.

The shock was felt in Chicago at 5.11 a. m. It lasted about forty-five seconds. It was accompanied by rumbling. The vibration was from north to south. The shock was most severely felt on the north side. In the wooden houses of Buena Park and other north side suburbs the shaking up was so perceptible that many persons dashed out of their houses in scanty clothing. During the shock and for several hours after the electricity in the atmosphere was more than oppressive to persons of a nervous temperament.

At Cairo, Ill., the quake was felt at 5 a. m., and lasted thirty seconds. Vibrations north and south. People left their houses for safety. Many chimneys were shaken down. There was a second shock fifteen minutes later. The public library building was badly damaged. The quake was felt throughout the southern and western parts of Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo., felt the quake at 5.15 o'clock. The vibrations lasted fully fifteen seconds, and were accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling a heavy train passing through a tunnel. The trembling of the earth was so great that many clocks were stopped, dishes rattled, and at the power house of the electric car lines the current was temporarily interrupted. The wave passed from west to east.

In Kansas City, Mo., there were two shocks. The second shock at 5.20 was much more severe than the one which preceded it a few minutes. Houses along the river front were severely shaken and many residents fled from their buildings in their night clothes. Further up on the hills in the business part of the city the shock was not so strong.

Milwaukee, Wis., reported the shock as occurring shortly before 5 o'clock. It lasted for more than a minute. The shock at Three Rivers, Mich., was felt at 5 o'clock. In Michigan City, Ind., the time was 5.12. Many windows were broken in the place. In Dayton, Ohio, the shock lasted about one minute. Buildings in Cleveland, Ohio, were severely shaken. The disturbance did not seem to go much further on the south side of Lake Erie. It was reported from the north side at Chatham, Canada, shortly before 6 o'clock.

In Indianapolis, Ind., the shock was from north to south, and the vibration in three story buildings was at least two inches. Many tall chimneys were damaged. The shock at Anderson, Ind., was severe enough to throw people off lounges, throw articles out of cupboards, and stop clocks in every part of the city. Several small structures were moved off their foundations.

The shock did not reach Pittsburgh and McKeesport, Penn., until 6.16 a. m. The vibrations then were from west to east. Throughout the South the shock was mild. On the coast it was not felt much beyond Charleston, S. C., where only a few persons noticed it about 6.30 a. m.

In Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana the shock was noticed between 4.30 and 5 a. m. In North Carolina the reports say it was noticed at 6.15 a. m. In West Virginia the shock was felt at 6.13 a. a. m.

At the Indiana Prison, South Jeffersonville, where upwards of 900 convicts are confined, the greatest excitement prevailed. The massive cell houses swayed, the foundation shook and the ponderous iron bars in front of the cell doors rattled. Buildings rocked and at the hotels many of the guests rushed panic-stricken from their rooms. Shocks were felt in Richmond, Fort Wayne, Princetown, Columbia City, South Bend and other cities. In some places only one shock is reported, and in others two and three. At Terre Haute the shock was so severe that the bell on top of the county courthouse struck four times.

Several Iowa cities felt the shock. At Iowa City there were three shocks, lasting several minutes.

Four distinct shocks were felt in Emporia, Kan. Houses were shaken and a low, rumbling sound accompanied the quaking, which appeared to be from east to west.

Southern reports indicate that the shock was felt all over North Georgia, Eastern Tennessee and North Alabama. At Jackson, Miss., the vibrations are said to have lasted nearly sixty seconds, and appeared to be from east to west. Fears were entertained for the old Capitol Building, but no damage was done. It was a curious fact that heavy rains followed the shock in many places.

A Woman and Two Daughters Burned.

A fire which started in Layden A. Burdick's drug store at West Pawlet, Vt., burned to death Mrs. Thomas Knowles and her two daughters, Kate, about twenty years old, and Anna, about fifteen years old. The Postoffice block, Copeland & Nelson's store, Beecher Brothers' hardware store, F. Johnson's dwelling and R. J. Robert's block, near the railroad crossing, were burned. Nine families were made homeless. A large portion of the business part of the town was destroyed.

England Gets Little Trinidad.

Brazil will permit the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company to use the small island of Trinidad as a cable station. This ends the Trinidad controversy with England.

GREAT DROUGHT BROKEN.

A Storm Which Proved a Godsend to the Parched Sections.

The storm which advanced from the Gulf region northward with most extraordinary rapidity proved a godsend to the drought-stricken section of the country east of the Mississippi River.

For many weeks the continent has been alternately subjected to parching sunshine and drying "cold waves," with only now and then the semblance of a shower. Much anxiety has been felt lest the wheat crop sown in September should languish for want of water. So arid has been the soil in some portions of the Southwest that the sowing of wheat hae been delayed to the present time. And from almost every quarter have come distressing accounts of watercourses running low, reservoirs scarcely able to supply the towns with water for domestic purposes and mills closed because the streams on which they depend were exhausted.

The storm, however, has changed the whole aspect of things in the regions over which it threw its beneficent cloud-masses. It first appeared distinctly in Western Texas when its showers extended over most of that State and Arkansas. Then the cyclone broadened out and carried its precipation over the West Gulf States and parts of Kansas, Southern Missouri, Mississippi and Western Tennessee. The good work went rapidly on until the rainstorms reached the upper Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and the Middle States.

The birth of this timely cyclone probably marked the beginning of the end of the great drought which, with slight intermissions, has been more or less severely felt in the United States and Europe since the summer of 1893.

Though the drought still continues in some States west of the central and upper Mississippi, and though more rain will soon be needed even in the eastern half of the country, it may with good reason be hoped that the baneful spell of the continental drought is effectually broken.

SATOLLI A CARDINAL.

The Papal Delegate Elevated by His Holiness Pope Leo.

Mgr. Satolli, Papal Delegate to the United States, stationed at Washington, has been made a Cardinal by the Pope.

The Beretta will be imposed by Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore early in December.

CARDINAL SATOLLI.

It is stated at Rome that Mgr. Satolli will probably remain in Washington for some time after he is raised to the dignity of Cardinal, with the title of Pro-Delegate Apostolic.

NOTHING LIKE IT AFLOAT.

Ram Katahdin Conducts Herself Handsomely in Her Official Spin.

The new United States harbor defence ram Katahdin had her official trial over the Long Island course, New London, Conn., and, although her actual time did not bring her time within the specified limit, it was confidently expected that allowances for currents would raise her average above the required seventeen knots.

The Katahdin herself and all her mechanical devices can be operated from below the deck, so that in action none of her officers or men need be exposed. From the conning-tower her commander can direct all her movements by electric signals. Even at a speed of only sixteen knots an hour the Katahdin could sink the largest battle ships now afloat and cut some of the smaller ones completely in halves. Most of the faster war cruisers and battle ships now in commission by the various naval Powers could very likely distance the Katahdin in an open sea, straightaway race, but at close quarters they could not be maneuvred so quickly as to avoid her if she attempted to ram them.

The Katahdin was built at Bath, Me., by the Bath Iron Works, and was launched February 4, 1893. She was designed by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen after many years of thorough research and practical experimentation.

TERMS OF THE MALAGASY TREATY.

France's Protectorate and Her Control Over Internal Affairs Recognized.

Newspapers at Paris publish the full text of the treaty of peace concluded by France with Madagascar upon the occupation of Antananarivo by the French expedition. The treaty comprises seven articles. In the first article the Queen of Madagascar accepts the protectorate of France, and that Power accepts all the consequences of such protectorate, thus putting an end to the hopes of the parties who are advocating the annexation of the island.

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DURRANT FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Murdering Blanche Lamont in San Francisco.

JURY OUT ONLY FIVE MINUTES.

Its Verdict Reached Without Discussion and Applauded by a Great Crowd---Pathetic Scene in Court---His Mother Becomes Hysterical, Hugs and Kisses Him, Shrieking All the Time.

Theodore Durrant was found guilty at San Francisco, Cal., of murdering Blanche Lamont. It took the jury only five minutes to render a decision.

The verdict was a surprise to the stolid young prisoner, his relatives and counsel. His mother, who sat with him every hour of the time since the trial began, had hoped to the last moment that one, and perhaps two of the jurors would vote for acquittal. The District Attorney, on the contrary, said privately before he began his three days' address, that he was satisfied the jurors had each decided on conviction when the evidence was all in and before the argument began.

District Attorney Barnes closed his argument for the people with a powerful and eloquent appeal for justice. Superior Judge D. J. Murphy delivered an elaborate charge to the jury touching the law of circumstantial evidence and matters of legal presumptions in the afternoon. The charge occupied an hour and a half.

Attorney Dickinson, for Durrant, made a formal exception to the charge. The jury retired at twenty-six minutes of four o'clock in charge of two deputy sheriffs. They went across the crowded corridor to the rooms of the Grand Jury, which had adjourned to accommodate them.

The jury took sixteen minutes to settle itself, and promptly at ten minutes of four o'clock deliberation began. Exactly five minutes thereafter a rap on the door summoned the deputies to learn the verdict agreed upon.

As the jury filed into the court room the prisoner turned around in his chair, as did his mother, who sat next to him. Both were pale, and Mrs. Durrant seemed on the verge of collapse. Foreman Warren Dutton rose, wiped his tear dimmed eyes, adjusted his glasses and read in a clear voice:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, William Henry Theodore Durrant, guilty of murder in the first degree."

The prisoner made a convulsive start and half rose as if to address the Court. His mother, with a cry that began in a muffled shriek and ended in deep sobs, threw her arms about his neck and pulled him back.

From the densely packed court room came at the same moment a sound that was thrilling in the last degree. It was the fierce cry of the crowd. Women laughed and cried, and all struggled for a better view of the prisoner. He sat, pale, but seemingly unmoved, while his mother pressed her cheek against his, with her arms about his neck and wept pitifully. Durrant's father, who had been smoking a cigarette in the corridor pushed his way in and helped comfort the sobbing woman.

The Judge quickly restored order and announced that on Friday, November 8, sentence would be passed, and that on the same date the trial of Durrant for the murder of Minnie Williams would be set on the calendar. The deputies then began clearing the court room, and, in the wake of the crowd, Durrant and his stalwart guardian, filed out. The prisoner's pallor had vanished, and he was twirling the end of his small mustache.

A sensational incident was the demeanor of the murdered girl's relatives. Her sister, Maud Lamont, a mere school girl, jumped to her feet when the verdict was announced, beat her black gloved hands together and gave a shrill cry of approval. The aunt, Mrs. C. G. Noble, likewise clapped her hands.

Briefly stated the prosecution charged that Durrant decoyed Blanche Lamont into the Emanuel Baptist Church, in Bartlett street, probably assaulted ther, strangled her, stripped her body and laid it out carefully in the belfry, hid her clothes and school books in the dark, dusty corners of the loft and steeple, and then helped in the search for the missing girl. Miss Lamont was a school girl, and attended the Sunday-school in which Durrant was a leading spirit. She was en route from school when a young man joined her. They were seen in a street car by her schoolmates, but that was the last time she was seen alive by persons who knew her. Later a man and a girl were seen to enter Emanuel Church. The dead body of Minnie Williams, another acquaintance of Durrant, was found in the Emanuel Church library on April 13. She had been murdered the night before. A search of the church was then made, and in the belfry was found the body of Miss Lamont. Suspicion pointed to Durrant, as he was conspicuous in the church work, was acquainted with the girls and had access to the church. He was arrested, and for several weeks the trial has been in progress. Much circumstantial evidence was introduced and the positive evidence was strong.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Public Debt Statement for the Month of October.

The debt statement for October shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during October, of $5,321,472. The interest-bearing debt increased $740. The non-interest bearing debt decreased $116,632, and cash in the Treasury decreased $5,437,364. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business October 31 were: Interest-bearing debt, $74,361,560; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,681,670; debt bearing no interest, $377,335,876. Total, $1,126,379,106. The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $591,102,673, a decrease of $9,125,020. The total cash in the Treasury was $812,137,610. The gold reserve was $92,943,179. Net cash balance, $87,004,810. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $196,673, the total at the close being $143,360,838. Of silver there was a decrease of $4,594,385. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $15,513,185, against $16,047,105 at the end of the preceding month.

The National bank note circulation outstanding on October 31 was $213,798,228, an increase during the month of October of $1,035,991. The increase during the month based on bonds was $1,584,084. Coin executed at United States mints during the month of October aggregated $8,059,200, as follows: Gold, $7,215,700; silver, $820,000, and one-cent pieces, $23,500. No standard silver dollars were coined at any of the mints.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Olney sent Mrs. Waller, wife of the ex-Consul at Madagascar, now in prison in France, $36, which had been sent to the State Department in small sums by charitable persons in various parts of the country, one contribution coming from Nova Scotia.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission submitted its report to the President. The contents will be withheld until Congress assembles, but it is known that it favors the project.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia returned an indictment for manslaugh against Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, who shot and killed the colored boy Green, whom she discovered picking pears in her father's yard.

General Wesley Merritt has approved and announced the findings of the court martial which tried Captain Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The court acquitted him.

George T. Cartelyou, of New York, has been appointed stenographer at the White House in place of Robert L. O'Brine, of Massachusetts, resigned.

The President commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Thomas Westmoreland, convicted in Texas of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

Mrs. John L. Waller called at the State Department by appointment and had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Uhl concerning the case of her imprisoned husband.

The annual report of Captain W. T. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, contains an estimate of $6,457,984 for carrying out the plans of the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The Navy Department announces that Commander Oscar F. Heyerman, United States Navy, retired, died on the Havel, at sea, on October 27. Commander Heyerman was in command of the Kearsarge when that ship was wrecked on Roncador Reef.

Minister Terrell has cabled the State Department from Constantinople that he has warned the Porte that Turkey will be held responsible for the safety of every American missionary.

The alleged defects in the United States battle ship Maine were found by the Navy Department to be due solely to improper stowage of her stores.

Domestic.

"Jack" Dempsey, the prize fighter, died at Portland, Oregon. Dempsey believed that his illness was due to a blow received at the hands of Fitzsimmons.

In the trial of H. H. Holmes in Philadelphia, Penn., for the murder of B. F. Pitezel, the defence rested its case upon the evidence offered by the prosecution.

Joseph Behrends was the 130th victim of the trolley system in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn terminal of the East River Bridge was condemned in a presentment by the Grand Jury.

A sweeping injunction forbidding the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight in Arkansas was issued by Chancellor Martin at Little Rock.

At a business men's conference in New York City to arrange a programme for the observance of Manhattan Day at the Atlanta Exposition, it was decided to send on a crack regiment as escort to a large delegation.

October tariff receipts at the Port of New York exceeded those of 1893 under the McKinley law by nearly two million dollars.

Thomas McLoughlin, a hackman of Ottneyville, R. I., shot and killed his mother and afterward attempted to take his own life. McLoughlin objected to her second marriage.

James Doyle and Joe Emmett, two of Buffalo Bill's rough riders, quarrelled at Atlanta, Ga. Doyle shot and killed Emmett and made his escape. The shooting occurred in a camp at the exposition grounds.

The Rev. V. Spindler, of Shakopee, Minn., was either murdered or in a fit of despondency took his own life. The body was found in a little grove. Three bullet holes were found near his heart and a revolver lay beside him.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, the convicted counterfeiter, turned State's evidence in New York City against the Brockway gang. Judge Brown in the United States Circuit sentenced him to six years in the Kings County Penitentiary.

A crash in industrial shares created great excitement on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. There was a shrinkage in the value of five industrial specialties of $4,650,000 in two hours.

Burglars entered the Postoffice at Darien, Conn., blew open the safe, stole stamps and money and then set fire to the building.

The General Term, Supreme Court, sustained Justice Beach's decision forbidding the use of the State Democracy's emblem (the rooster) above the New York Democratic State ticket on the official ballot.

Chief Engineer Green, of the Dock Department, New York City, swore in the Accounts Commissioners' investigation that he sent two $125 checks to Richard Croker in order to hold his position.

At Columbia, S. C., the Constitutional Convention took a vote on the proposition to allow woman's suffrage with property and educational qualifications. The cause of woman was beaten by a vote of 121 to twenty-six.

H. H. Holmes, on trial for murder in Philadelphia, Penn., indicated that his line of defence would be that Pitezel committed suicide while drunk. Holmes's lawyer returned to his defence.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Cooper Union, New York City, for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm for the issuance of $9,000,000 of bonds for the improvement of the canals of the State.

James J. Van Alen was arrested in Newport, R. I., on a writ sworn out by Colonel S. P. Colt, charging alienation of his wife's affections, and gave $200,000 bail.

Foreign Notes.

A plot against the Sultan of Turkey was discovered; eight Albanian guards are said to have been executed.

The American College at Marsovan, Turkey, was set on fire by some unknown persons. The flames were promptly extinguished.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed chief personal aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria and honorary colonel-in-chief of the British forces.

The French Cabinet was completed by M. Berthelot becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs.

An earthquake passed through Rome, Italy, doing much damage to public buildings and old palaces.

Russian authorities regard the manner in which England received the Times hoax on the Russo-China compact as showing preconceived enmity which will not be forgotten.

The opening of the Bulgarian Sobranje was delayed because Prince Ferdinand refused to sign his speech requiring that his son should be made to embrace the Greek faith.

No Witches Ever Burned at Salem.

The same old blunder is always turning up. Here is the Ohio State Journal with an account of Salem, which is described as the town "where they burned witches in ye olden time." Salem never burned a witch either in olden or modern times.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Vanderbilt is three inches taller than the Duke of Marlborough.

Here Below.

"Man wants but little here below, and wants that little long," and just as long as he can get it. The words of the old hymn have a meaning, which, interpreted that as the absence of all pain is supreme happiness, it is very little to ask to be freed from it. A short cut to the attainment of this is to use St. Jacobs Oil. It is a little thing to get, but the amount of good it does in the cure of pains is something enormous.

The poet Swinburne is a devotee of croquet and is apt to lose his temper if he does not win.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

"Mark Twain" will deliver a hundred lectures to the antipodean dwellers.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Tainted Blood

Poisoned my whole system, local troubles being the origin of my suffering. My limbs and arms swelled and sores broke out. My nervous system was shattered and I became helpless. Medical treatment availed nothing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

gave me vitality at once. I gained rapidly and the sores disappeared. I gained strength and was finally restored to health." MRS. ELBRIDGE E. SMITH, P. O. address, West Granville, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."

But a penny saved in buying a poor article of food is a dollar lost to the doctor.

BUY

Heckers'

SELF-RAISING

Buckwheat.

Saves
Health,
Dollars
And Time.

NYNU—45

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Prescribed by Physicians
Relied on in Hospitals
Depended on by Nurses
Endorsed by THE PRESS
The BEST prepared FOOD

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Carle & Sons, New York.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ANNUAL PENSION REPORT

Commissioner Lochren Tells How the Nation Rewards Its Heroes.

ROLLS CONTAIN 970,524 NAMES.

During the Year 39,185 New Pensions Were Granted and 4206 That Had Been Dropped From the Rolls Were Restored ---There Were 27,816 Deaths and 14,575 Pensions Were Dropped.

Judge Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that up to June 30, 1894, there were 969,544 pensioners, and during the past year 39,185 new pensions were granted and 4206 restored that had been dropped from the rolls, making an aggregate roll of 1,012,935. There were 27,816 deaths and 14,575 pensions dropped during the past year, making the number on the rolls on June 30, 1895, 970,524, an increase during the year of 980.

Unless further pension legislation is enacted the Commissioner thinks that the appropriation of $140,000,000 will be sufficient for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. The estimates for 1897 are the same as for 1896, except for an additional $3000 for better quarters for the agent at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Commissioner states that aside from discontinuing illegal pensions, the work of the Board of Revision has been beneficial in discouraging the filing of claims without merit.

The work of the law division was excellent in detecting crimes, in pension prosecutions, and in discovering illegal practices among pension attorneys. Two hundred and ninety-four persons were convicted, the most important being W. Bowen Moore, of Buffalo, N. Y., and George M. Van Leuven, of Lime Springs, Iowa, both attorneys with a large pension clientage.

The Commissioner compliments the work of the Pension Examiners in the field and says that the fact that this force pervades the entire country and is likely to discover and bring to light any frauds that may be attempted, exercises a constantly restraining influence upon dishonest claimants and attorneys.

The act of March 2, 1895, increasing the rate of certain pensioners to $6 per month made an increase of $1,500,0 0 annually in the payment of pensions, and the act repealing the act of March 3, 1893, which forbade the payment of pensions to non-residents after July 1, 1893, increased the payments during the last four months of the year 1895 about $275,000.

Over 100 dismissals of clerks were made in the bureau during the year. The Commissioner thinks it would be equitable and humane for Congress to make some moderate provision to aid the clerks disabled by long and faithful service who cannot perform their work and are discharged.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

A Murderer Set on Fire in the Public Square at Tyler, Texas.

Henry Hilliard, colored, who killed Mrs. Bell, was burned at the stake on the public square at Tyler, Texas. The crime for which he was punished was the murder of Mrs. Leonard Bell, the wife of a young farmer, living four miles northeast of Tyler. She was outraged, her throat was cut, her body cut half in two lengthwise. She was found lying in the public road a short time afterward.

Hilliard fled, but was arrested at Longview and hurried back to Tyler, then taken by a mob from the officers and removed to the scene of his crime. He made a full confession.

"I was coming down the road," he said, "and saw Mrs. Bell in the road. She was scared of me, and I knew that if I passed her she would say that I tried to attack her, and I concluded that I would assault her and then kill her. I cut her throat and left."

It was unanimously decided to burn Hilliard, and it was agreed that he should suffer his penalty in the public square.

Twelve thousand persons were assembled there. Large crowds of women and children were spectators. A scaffold was erected in the centre of the square and kindling wood, coal oil and straw were placed in position.

The murderer was lashed to an iron rail extended through the platform, and Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered woman, applied the match.

The flames shot upward, enveloping the man in sheets of fire. He begged for mercy, but was not permitted to burn at once. The fire was frequently quenched, and, after the lapse of a few minutes, started again. From the time the match was applied until his death was fifty minutes.

TWO ELECTRICAL EXECUTIONS.

George Smith and Charles Davis Put to Death in Clinton Prison.

George H. Smith and Charles N. Davis were executed by electricity at 11.39 and 11.57 respectively a few mornings ago in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, N. Y.

Both executions were perfectly satisfactory. A current of 1750 volts was turned on in each case, maintained for five seconds, and then reduced to 200 volts. In Smith's case it was allowed to continue for one minute and twenty seconds, and in Davis's for one minute and thirty-five seconds. In neither case was there a sign of life after the first shock. The official time for the two executions was twenty-one and a half minutes.

Smith was convicted of the murder on June 15 of this year of Philip Richtmeyer, an aged German for whom he had worked. The motives were revenge for supposed ill treatment and also robbery.

Davis was convicted of the murder on May 19 of this year of May Shannon, a six-year-old child who lived at Cohoes, N. Y. It was evident that the child had been assaulted before she was killed. Her body was found in an abandoned part of the canal near Cohoes, frightfully mutilated. When Davis was arrested indignation against him ran so high that he was hurried away to Albany for safe keeping. He was convicted on September 13. There was no appeal in the case.

The Clevelands Go to Woodley.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, their children and several servants moved from the White House, bag and baggage, to Woodley, the President's country place, near Washington. They will make Woodley their home until the social season begins. The President will come to the White House every day his presence is necessary.

GREAT DROUGHT BROKEN.

A Storm Which Proved a Godsend to the Parched Sections.

The storm which advanced from the Gulf region northward with most extraordinary rapidity proved a godsend to the drought-stricken section of the country east of the Mississippi River.

For many weeks the continent has been alternately subjected to parching sunshine and drying "cold waves," with only now and then the semblance of a shower. Much anxiety has been felt lest the wheat crop sown in September should languish for want of water. So arid has been the soil in some portions of the Southwest that the sowing of wheat hae been delayed to the present time. And from almost every quarter have come distressing accounts of watercourses running low, reservoirs scarcely able to supply the towns with water for domestic purposes and mills closed because the streams on which they depend were exhausted.

The storm, however, has changed the whole aspect of things in the regions over which it threw its beneficent cloud-masses. It first appeared distinctly in Western Texas when its showers extended over most of that State and Arkansas. Then the cyclone broadened out and carried its precipation over the West Gulf States and parts of Kansas, Southern Missouri, Mississippi and Western Tennessee. The good work went rapidly on until the rainstorms reached the upper Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and the Middle States.

The birth of this timely cyclone probably marked the beginning of the end of the great drought which, with slight intermissions, has been more or less severely felt in the United States and Europe since the summer of 1893.

Though the drought still continues in some States west of the central and upper Mississippi, and though more rain will soon be needed even in the eastern half of the country, it may with good reason be hoped that the baneful spell of the continental drought is effectually broken.

SATOLLI A CARDINAL.

The Papal Delegate Elevated by His Holiness Pope Leo.

Mgr. Satolli, Papal Delegate to the United States, stationed at Washington, has been made a Cardinal by the Pope.

The Beretta will be imposed by Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore early in December.

CARDINAL SATOLLI.

It is stated at Rome that Mgr. Satolli will probably remain in Washington for some time after he is raised to the dignity of Cardinal, with the title of Pro-Delegate Apostolic.

NOTHING LIKE IT AFLOAT.

Ram Katahdin Conducts Herself Handsomely in Her Official Spin.

The new United States harbor defence ram Katahdin had her official trial over the Long Island course, New London, Conn., and, although her actual time did not bring her time within the specified limit, it was confidently expected that allowances for currents would raise her average above the required seventeen knots.

The Katahdin herself and all her mechanical devices can be operated from below the deck, so that in action none of her officers or men need be exposed. From the conning-tower her commander can direct all her movements by electric signals. Even at a speed of only sixteen knots an hour the Katahdin could sink the largest battle ships now afloat and cut some of the smaller ones completely in halves. Most of the faster war cruisers and battle ships now in commission by the various naval Powers could very likely distance the Katahdin in an open sea, straightaway race, but at close quarters they could not be maneuvred so quickly as to avoid her if she attempted to ram them.

The Katahdin was built at Bath, Me., by the Bath Iron Works, and was launched February 4, 1893. She was designed by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen after many years of thorough research and practical experimentation.

TERMS OF THE MALAGASY TREATY

France's Protectorate and Her Control Over Internal Affairs Recognized.

Newspapers at Paris publish the full text of the treaty of peace concluded by France with Madagascar upon the occupation of Antananarivo by the French expedition. The treaty comprises seven articles. In the first article the Queen of Madagascar accepts the protectorate of France, and that Power accepts all the consequences of such protectorate, thus putting an end to the hopes of the parties who are advocating the annexation of the island.

The other articles stipulate that the French Resident General shall control all relations between Madagascar and foreign Nations. France reserves the right to maintain military forces on the island, and the French Resident is to control the internal Government of the island. The Hova Government is not allowed to contract loans without the authorization of France, which assumes the financial responsibilities which Madagascar has heretofore contracted, but will assist in the conversion of the loan contracted in 1886 and also fix the limits of the Diego Suarez territories at the earliest possible time.

To Stop the Grade Crossing Slaughter.

The Pennsylvania Company has decided to elevate its tracks in Chicago and steps to that end are now taking by the engineer department. The work will be made under the supervision of the Chicago authorities

Converting Light Into Sound.

One of the marvels of modern science is the conversion of a beam of light into sound. The light ray is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel containing lamp black, colored silk, worsted, or other substances. A dish having slits or openings cut in it is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light so as to cut it up, making alternate flashes of light and shadow. On putting the ear to the glass vessel, strange sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling upon it. Another phase of this remarkable discovery is still more interesting. A beam of sunlight is passed through a prism. The disc is turned and the colored light of the solar spectrum is made to break through it. If the ear be placed to the vessel containing the silk, wool or other material, as the colored lights fall upon it, sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in some other parts. To illustrate, if the vessel contains red worsted and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be heard if the red and blue rays fall upon it, and other colors make no sound at all. Green silk gives sound best in red light. It is by no means improbable that this discovery foreshadows a new law of harmonics, and Remington's experiments in tone color may possibly, by this new application of sight and sound, result in some practical theory which will give us an entirely new scheme of music. The thing is but in its infancy, but the mere fact that such a discovery has been made cannot but forecast important results.—Invention.

Fishermen and Hoodoos.

The ill-luck of the Mohegan mackerel fishers of late has revived some amusing superstitions. Although many schools of mackerel have been seen, only one crew has made a paying catch, twelve and one-half barrels, and the fishermen have shown in various ways a practical faith in hoodoos. One believed his new oil-clothes were the cause of his ill-luck, and promptly threw them overboard. Another fancied that his hat was the Jonah, and tore it into shreds. Again, a dory in use was at fault, and one of the crew wanted to have it destroyed, and regretted his poverty would not aliow him to buy it so he could satisfy his whim by breaking the dory up. Perhaps the most striking performance was that of a steamer's crew who decided they were all Jonahs, and left a school of fish to go ashore and smoke themselves—building a brush fire and hovering over it till the tears flowed from their eyes.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Tragedy of Love and Treachery.

Some years ago a young tinsmith named Lippmann came to this country from Tallya, Hungary. After a time he wrote a letter to his former employer, asking him for the hand of his daughter. The answer must have been encouraging, because it led him to send all his savings—several hundred dollars—to his sweetheart. Not long ago he returned to his old home, only to find that the girl and her parents would have nothing to do with him. The girl and her father sneaked away to hide from him. Lippmann followed, without finding them. Then, rendered desperate, he bought two revolvers, and after first killing the girl's mother, who had been left behind, he committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.—New York World.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Quintessence of Phlegm.

Colonel McLaughlin, of San Francisco, sent his Swedish foreman a few days ago to do some work around the mouth of an old mining shaft, and he took a green countryman with him as an assistant. In a couple of hours the foreman walked up to the Colonel's office and remarked: "Say, Colonel, I want anndder man." "Why, what's the matter with that man I sent out with you?" inquired the Colonel. "Oh, he fall down de shaft 'bout half an hour ago, an' he don't come up. I t'ink he jumped his yob."—New York Tribune.

By act of Congress the enlisted strength of our army, in time of peace, is limited to 25,000 men.

It is better to risk the fire than to stay in the frying pan.—Life.

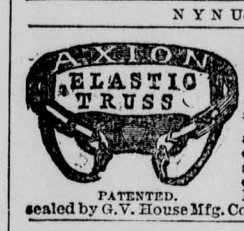
DAILY $3 PER YEAR.

Presidential Year.

THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE, the great democratic newspaper of the west, postpaid every day in the week for one year, $3. No subscription at this rate less than one year. Samples free. THE CHRONICLE, 164-166 Washington st., Chicago.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

N Y N U—45



PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured
POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE
Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G.V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

Photographed Through Ice.

A novel feat was performed at the Diamond Ice Company's works in Newport, R. I. A plate of ice was stood on edge just as it was taken out of the tank, and behind this half a dozen persons took their positions, while on the other side a photographer posed his camera. The features could be seen distinctly through the ice.

The first Japanese newspaper appeared only twenty-five years ago. It was published by a druggist, as an advertising medium. Now there are are over four hundred journals in the realm of the Mikado.

M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, has bought one of the seven thrones used by Napoleon. They say that there is no question of its genuineness.

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day: absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box LB, Detroit, Mich.

Water

—nothing but water. That's all you need with Pearline. Don't use any soap with it. If what we claim is true, that Pearline is better than soap, the soap doesn't have a chance to do any work. It's only in the way. Besides, some soaps might cause trouble—and you'd lay it to Pearline. You'll never get Pearline's very best work till you use it just as directed on the package. Then you'll have the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning. 477

Millions NOW USE Pearline

EVERY MAN
HIS
OWN DOCTOR

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. **This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family,** and is so worded as to be readily understood by all.

ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID.

(The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed.)

Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Disease, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to **Courtship, Marriage and the production and Rearing of Healthy Families;**

TOGETHER WITH

Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanation of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs.

New Edition, Revised & Enlarged with Complete Index.

With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume.

ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID.

Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 LEONARD STREET, N. Y. City.

When You Want to Look on the Bright Side of Things, Use

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE ELECTION.

The news from the elections held yesterday is generally of a very gratifying character to the Republicans. The returns from the county indicate that there was a falling off from the vote of last year but the number polled was heavier than usual in an off year. Judge Williamson has been defeated. The vote for him and Mr. Bailey is nearly divided so far as heard from with the chances favorable to a small plurality for Mr. Bailey. In Mifflin county Mr. Bailey received 1640 votes, Mr. Williamson about 1000 and Mr. Culbertson about 1000. Aa was evident from the begining to any one who cared to know Mr. Culbertson's strength amounted to nothing more than enough to defeat Mr. Williamson. In this county his vote will not exceed 500. Mr. Wilson has been elected sheriff by a majority of 150. Laird has a majority of 400 for associate judge. Snyder for director of the poor and Swope for county surveyor, are elected by fair majorities. In this borough there was more cutting of tickets than was ever before known. One hundred and thirty-one votes were cast out of an enrollment of one hundred and sixty-seven.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania will reach 175,000, the largest ever given in an off year.

New York state gives a Republican majority of 80,000 but Tammany elects her ticket in the city by about 30,000. Amos. J. Cummings, democrat, was elected to Congress from New York city. The Republicans elect 34 of the 50 Senators and 104 of the 150 Assemblymen which insures a Republican Senator to succeed David B. Hill.

In Ohio the latest returns show a Republican majority of about 100,000, and the Republicans have a legislative majority of 57, insuring a Republican successor to Calvin S. Brice.

The Republicans carry Maryland by about 10,000 and will elect a senator to succeed Gibson.

Probably the greatest Republican victory was the election of Griggs, governor of New Jersey. He is the first successful Republican candidate for that office for many years.

The Republican majority in Kansas will reach 20,000; in Iowa 75,000 and in Massachusetts 65,000.

Both sides claim Kentucky as we go to press but the latest returns indicate the success of the Republican candidate for governor.

Mississippi is the only state safely Democratic, the majority being about 40,000.

The indications this morning are that the Republican majority in Nebraska will reach 12,000.

SMITH VALLEY.

Farmers are busily engaged in husking corn.

Rain made its appear once in our neighborhood last Thursday.

Miles Miller has been laid up for about a month with the rheumatism.

Grandmother Curfman is very ill at this writing. She is 84 years af age.

Miss Dollie Dell has gone to Three Springs where she expects to learn the millinery trade.

Miss Sadie Smith one of our fine ladies started for Altoona a few days ago, where she has employment.

SALTILLO.

Miss Cora Houck, of Trough Creek, was visible on our streets last Tuesday.

Misses Ella Kough and Libbie Kapp have been ill with typhoid fever, but are steadily improving.

Misses Lucy and Mary Uttley, of Philadelphia, are visiting their relatives and friends at Salttllo.

Miss Ellen Drake, a professional nurse, of Philadelphia, is spending a few weeks with her parents in this place.

C. B. Crum recently received an addition to his family in the form of a boy baby. The girls claim brother No. 4.

The E. B. T. R. R. Co., was busy last Sunday hauling water to Robertsdale and Broad Top to the suffering people.

D. E. McClain has weatherboarded the Kate Ramsey property and painted same, adding much to the appearance of his recent purchase.

A. K. Green is taking the wall out of his well with the intention of excavating and blasting with the hope of having a never-failing supply of water.

Miss Ella Grove has taken charge of her school in Shirley township and is now teaching the young ideas how to shoot.

The widow of Wm. Shope is remodeling the little house she bought from Albert Sollers and intends to move in same as soon as completed.

We hope the election, just held, has given us good men, morally, upright and honest of heart, with a courage that will not fail when it becomes necessary to say, No!

Geo. Sleeman has had a well bored on his corner property, which is giving a full supply of water, and the steam engine is now busy on S. W. Kimmel's property.

Miss Amanda Finley is about convalescent after a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mrs. Monroe Green and Mrs Matthew Corbin were also victims to this torturous burning, but they too are on the mend.

Miss Amanda Shope has returned from the Epworth League convention of recent date and is filled to overflowing with a good report of the Epworth League as an auxiliary to the church and help to young people.

John Meminger lost a valuable cow a few days since by being run over by the cars. It is said Mr. M. has replaced the one by adding two to his domestic animals. His cow was insured by the Home Protective Association.

K. M. Henderson has just received a new supply of Fall and Winter hats, ribbons, velvet, flowers, fancy feathers and ostrich tips, cheap for cash. Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods. Ladies shoes constantly on hand. Hats from 25 cents up.

Quite a pleasant evening was spent in the M. E. church last Saturday night by the young people of the Epworth League. The president D. E. McClain presided, and all were very much pleased. "The Angel's Whisper', as rendered by two little girls was well done and was much enjoyed.

C. B. Crum has bought the McCarthy farm which lies so conveniently adjacent to Saltillo. Consideration $1800, and considering the magnificent springs, which are better than the famous Bedford Springs; the limestone quarry and fine timber, together with the meadow and other farming lands, make it a bargain of value. We hope he may be able to develop the springs and have one of the largest sanitariums in the state at Saltiilo.

MOUNT UNION.

All Hallowe'en was duly celebrated in this place and vicinity last week.

Mrs. George Schmittle, of Shade Gap, visited friends in town last week.

A fine rain gladdened the hearts of our people on Thursday and Friday last.

Geo. M. Appleby, of Oil City, spent some time recently with parents and friends in this place.

Politics, which was very warm in this place for some time past, was settled on Tuesday until the annual Spring election in February.

Word was received in this place on Saturday morning that the Tuscarora House, at Port Royal, was totally destroyed by fire on morning. H. C. Kieferle, of this place, who is foreman of the Port Royal *Times*, and boards at the above house, lost all his personal effects and barely escaped with his life.

The hunters of this place went after rabbits with a vengence on the 1st. inst. and the number of cotton tails in this vicinity was diminished by at least three dozen.

The Mount Union foot ball team was organized on Saturday last and has fitted up the base ball grounds for practice. The first game will occur on Thanksgiving day.

CHERRY GROVE.

The schools in the section are moving along nicely.

Elder Detter and wife have taken up housekeeping with H. H. Hoover.

David Stever last week completed his engagements for threshing, having threshed over 13,000 bushels of grain this season.

Emory Corbin and Samuel and David Rickabaugh, who had gone to Big Valley to husk corn, returned home last week. Mr. Corbin says there was more corn raised on eleven acres in that valley than on five of the best farms in Trough Creek.

Charles Miller succeeded in killing two wild turkeys one morning last week. Charley has traveled over nearly all the states in the Union and says he has killed every kind of game found in the United States except mountain lion. He is one of the best shots in the county and acknowledges no superior.

The fire in the barrens last week caused much excitement. A number of persons had to stay out for forty-eight hours resisting its progress. The flames approached so near C. J. Curfman's buildings that it was necessary to summon assistance which was promptly rendered. No serious damage was done.

Rev. Lipscome and Miss Jennie Stever were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at Huntingdon last Thursday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Sparks. On the same day Wesley Taylor and Miss Esther Gosnell were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents. The best wishes of many friends go with both these couples. May joy and happiness be theirs through life.

Following is the report of Cherry Grove school for month ending Oct. 30, 1895:

Cherry Grove School, Allison Wible, T'ch'r

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	10	13	23
Average "	9	12	21
Per cent of "	92	98	95

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Nettie B. Wright, Minnie Gehrett, Emma Harbaugh, Eunice Corbin, Emma Corbin, Lily Roland, Annie Hoover, Eston Harbaugh, Warren Roland, Leidy Harbaugh.

Thre were 1244 words pronounced to the fifth-grade spelling class during the month and the following missed none: Nettie B. Wright and Annie Corbin.

CALVIN.

Clyde Greenland is moving to Bellwood this week.

The protracted meeting in the M. P. church is in progress.

John Mierley, Esq., of Huntingdon, paid our town a visit last week.

Miss Laura Pheasant is sick and under the treatment of Dr. Hamilton.

W. M. Roland and G. Wm. Pheasant have gone tc Altoona to seek employment.

Rev. Sparks will commence his revival service in the U. B. church in two weeks.

Mrs. B. F. Glasgow is visiting her son Dr. G. M., at his home in Glen Campbell, Pa.

D. W. Fink, a highly respected citizen of our valley, was stricken with paralysis on Sunday morning.

George W. Quarry, of Orbisonia, bought Wesley Smith's steam saw mill and will move it to his farm in Hare's valley in the near future.

THREE SPRINGS.

[The following came too late for insertion last week.—Ed.]

John W. Long of Spruce Creed was in town a few days last week.

Hon. Jno. M. Bailey, candidate for president Judge was in town on Tuesday.

A young daughter came to the home of blacksmith, C. E. Starr on last Saturday.

Post 483 G. A. R. of this place held their annual Hard Tack and Coffee supper on last Saturday evening. It was very largely attended, and they report a very good time.

Harrison Heeter and family left on Wednesday for California. Mr. Heeter has spent all his life, in or very near this place. We are very sorry to loose such a good citizen, but hope he will be blessed with prosperity.

Shootng Match.

The undersigned will conduct a shooting match at Mapleton on Tuesday November 26th. He will have 25 fine turkeys to dispose of on that day and the different rifle teams of the county are invited to be present.

M. R. BRENNEMAN.

FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims againt it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT,
8-28-95-f. Administratrix.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

It has always been my aim to carry the most complete and, in all respects, the most desirable line of

Dry Goods

to be found in our town. Our patterns are the newest and latest styles, and our trade on Muslins is somewhat wonderful.

Underwear

We have made a large selection in this line and can suit all wants in prices and quality.

Rubber & Felt Goods

Although this line of goods is higher than last year, I will sell you Felt Boots, Lumbermen's Stockings, Rubber Shoes and Boots at old prices. I handle only the Candee goods.

Tinware,

Stove Pipe, Hardware, Floor Oil Cloths, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Groceries.

We have a SPLENDID PRICE on Coal Oil which cannot be beat on this side of the oil fields. I handle only the best grade, 150 test. You will save money by buying Oil from me. Our numerous customers have so appreciated our efforts by their kind patronage that our trade has increased to such an extent that we find our quarters entirely too small and with the carpenters on the ground, we will enlarge our room and add several new lines. We do a legitimate business only and are satisfied to do business at a small margin of profit.

OUR MOTTO: "One price to all; honest, fair dealing."

We solicit your continued patronage.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G. W. FISHER, 417 Penn St., Huntingdon.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable

STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,

Mount Union,

Penn'a.

Going Out of Business.

—I will sell out my entire stock of—

Men s,
Boys'
and Youths'
Leather and Rubber

BOOTS,

Men's, Boys',
Youths', Women's,
Misses', Children's
and Infants'

SHOES

At 20 Per Cent. Discount.

Extra Bargains on the Dollar Counter.

Come while you have a large stock to select from. I will continue until stock is sold out.

Geo. W. Yocum

Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at exceedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

C. B. Crum,

The King
Of Low Prices.

That's Our Busines;

Grows Bigger Every Day;

Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, $1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, $3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, $2.90, up,

Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions,

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 5, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Institute next week.

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.

—Miss Jennie Dell returned home last week from a visit to friends at Harrisburg.

—W. E. Green, of Cassville, was a welcome caller at the ITEM office last Saturday.

—George Beatty and wife, of Shirley township, are visiting among friends and former neighbors in this vicinity.

—H. C. Bratton, wife and daughter, of Harrisburg, spent Saturday last with Mrs. Bratton's father in this place.

—Mrs. Julia B. Dell will have oysters for sale by the quart or stew the latter part of each week during the season.

—H. Snyder Miller, an esteemed citizen of Henderson township, visited among friends in Mapleton last week.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy.

—An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green died Sunday and was buried Monday in Mountain View cemetry.

—Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—R. S. Henderson has opened a shoemaker shop at his residence on Hill street and will do repair work promptly and at reasonable prices.

—Mrs. Michael Nelson and family arrived in Mapleton from Philadelphia last week and will spend a short time with friends here prior to taking up their residence in Johnstown.

—Luther Z. Zollinger, of Harrisburg has been promoted to the position of assistant supervisor of the Spruce Creek division to succeed Ashville Welsh who was appointed general manager of the Philadelphia belt line.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at which time the sacrament of the Lords Supper will be administered. Preparatory services will be held tomorrow and Saturday eveings.

—Some person recently stole the screen wire back stop from the Mapleton base ball grounds. Manager Spangler says he knows who has it and if it is not returned to him by November 15th the aid of the law will be invoked to punish the thief.

—By the breaking of a wheel on an east bound freight train, twenty-four cars were wrecked east of Fostoria at 11.30 o'clock Saturday night. The tracks were torn up and covered with debris. Passenger and freight traffic was delayed for several hours in consequence.

—Miss Jennie Crowley, of Shirley township, and Mrs. Thomas, of Orbisonia, spent a few hours Sunday with friends in Mapleton. They departed yesterday morning for New York where the former has secured employment as a seamstress and the latter will take passage for England.

—W. A. Parker and W. D. Benney, of Kipple, came down to Mapleton last Saturday for the purpose of exterminating the "cotton tails" in this section but something was wrong with their dogs or guns, as they secured but one rabbit and that was shot by a local sportsman. The previous day they had secured ten near McVeytown.

—For the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the institute lectures next week second section of fast line west and first section of Philadelphia express east will stop at Mapleton and Mill Creek Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. As the evening entertainments are of a high character all who can should take advantage of the opportunity to hear some of the best talent on the platform.

—As was to be expected from the first, the Pennsylvania Midland Railroad has gone the way of all similar wild cat and baseless enterprises, and last week passed into the hands of a receiver. John S. Weller, Esq., as solicitor for Mr. John W. Rutherford, recently filed a bill in equity asking for the the appointment of a receiver, and after a hearing on Thursday the Court appointed Mr. Rutherford. It is promised that arrangements will be made as soon as possible to pay off the indebtedness of the road and complete it.—*Everett Republican.*

—A juror's winking habit may subject Blair county to the expense of a retrial of an important prosecution. In the case against merchant Jacob Drass who was convicted of defrauding creditors, the defendant moved for a new trial, and one of the reasons was that a juror winked several times at the prosecutor, G. A. Horner, a Baltimore wholesale merchant, during the trial. The Court held the case under advisement.

—The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of Eas Brimfield, Mass., had been suffering from neuralgia for two days, not being able to sleep or keep still, when Mr. Holden the merchant there sent her a bottle of Chamberlains Pain Balm, and asked that she give it a thorough trial. On meeting Mr. Wells the next day he was told that she was al right the pain had left her within two hours, and that the bottle of Pain Balm was worth $5.00 if it could not be had for less. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

—Hunters and others who frequent the woods at this season should be careful where they throw lighted matches or start a fire, as the leaves are very dry. Already disastrous fires have been occasioned by reckless persons throwing matches among the leaves, or in trying to smoke squirrels out of their holes. There is a law on our statute books providing a heavy penalty upon conviction of such reckless and criminal carelessness. The commissioner of Agriculture proposes to call the attention of County Commissioners to the existence of this law and to insist upon its enforcement.

—As a result of the recent inspection tour of the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad the annual prizes for the best track work have been awarded as follows: First prize, $100, to E. J. Cleve, supervisor of division No 6 of the Middle division; second prize, $50, to Franklin Duane, supervisor of division No. 8, of the New York division. A prize of $75 to the subdivision foreman having the best track was awarded to Patrick Early, of sub-division No. 7, division 13 of the New York division. The general superintendent will also give certain prizes for commendable track work. but their awards have not yet been announced. No prizes were awarded this year for the best conditioned yards.

—George L. Smith was in town Monday with a new wagon which attracted some attention. It has a five inch tread and Mr. Smith is thoroughly convinced that this is the common sense idea. The arguments in favor of it are that the tires do not round off, ruts are avoided a load draws easily on any kind of ground, and there is less liability of slipping on icy roads. The last legislature passed a law granting a rebate of one- fourth of the amount of road tax (not exceeding in amount five days labor on the highway) to any person making affidavit at the end of the year, that during the year, for hauling loads of two thousand pounds, and upwards, they had used only wagons having a tread of not less than four Inches.

—As a result of the recent inspection of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the officials, a number of extensions additions and improvement have been decided upon, and orders to prepare estimates for some of the proposed new work have been already given. Four tracks on the main line between certain points have been authorized and the work will be pushed forward at once. The points where this work is to be done are as follows: From Atglen to Gap, three miles; Rockville bridge to Cove Forge, four miles; Tyrone to Elizabeth Furnace, ten miles; Blairsville Intersection to Derry, five miles. Chief engineer Brown has also invited bids for the erection of a new brick freight station at Johnstown to be forty feet wide and 200 feet long.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

SOME READING THAT WILL PROVE INTERESTING TO YOUNG MOTHERS. HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it The time to act is when the child becomes hoarse. If Chamberlains Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by J. G Gillam.

Institute Lecture Course.

The lecture going people are promised an excellent treat during the week of County Institute. The management has been able to secure a strong corps of lecturers, and one of the very best concert companies on the stage.

On Monday evening, Nov. 11th, Dr. J. B. DeMotte will give his great lecture entitled, "The Harp of the senses." DeMotte is an acknowledged prince upon the platform. His lectures great in themselves, are illustrated by scores of brilliant experiments, made by means of costly apparatus, collected by Prof. DeMotte himself in the great centres of America and Europe: The wonders of nature and the mysteries of life are revealed in one glorious, impressive evening.

"Has a wide reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. A graceful and brilliant speaker, with apparatus and illustrations costly, of fascinating interest and latest research."—Report Peabody lectures, Baltimore.

The popular Indian orator, H. H. Emmett, on Tuesday evening. Subject, "The Indian Question." The manager of Central Lyceum Bureau, Ashland, O., says: "For six years I have been making lecture engagements for H. H. Emmett. I have placed him in many of the largest courses of the country, and the uniform testimony has been that of enthusiastic satisfaction. He has few superiors as a platform speaker."

"I hope he may be heard not only by the teachers of America, but by all the people. You cannot recommend him too highly."—C. J. Potts, Supt. Bedford county.

"The Arion Lady Quartette has been before the public of Chicago and surrounding cities for a number of seasons rendering classical and popular vocal music in a manner which has won approval wherever it has appeared. Each member has had long and careful training in the art of singing, and after months of practice together, form a quartette which acknowledges no superior." Wednesday evening.

Thursday evening, Dr. A. J. Palmer, in "The Die-no-Mores." Dr. Palmer was the youngest enlisted soldier in the northern armies for the maintenance of the government; and one of the most noted survivors of Libby Prison.

"Twice have I listened to "The Die-No-Mores." It is a great lecture. After listening to it one afternoon at Silver Lake assembly," late at night Gen. O. O. Howard said to me: "I cannot get over the spell of that lecture. It is on me yet. It made me feel that we have a country worth dying for." The General expressed the thought of many old soldiers in that vast audience. Hear "The Die-No-Mores," if you have to ride fifty miles to get the privilege."—Chaplain C. C. McCabe.

Season tickets for this splendid course will be on sale at opera house drug store by Saturday, Nov. 2.

A Monument to Thomas White, of the Boston Tea Party.

At a meeting held at Broad Top City October 19th, a temporary organization was formed for the purpose of taking initiatory steps toward the placing of a suitable monument over the grave of Thomas White, a member of the Boston tea party and a revolutionary hero, in the Evans graveyard, Broad Top township, Bedford county. His descendants are scattered over Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, and it is hoped that they and all patriotic people will assist in the duty of placing a fitting monument to the memory of the brave patriot Every patriotic organization in the three counties should take up the subject and aid in the worthy cause. A permanent organization will be effected at Broad Top City, Thursday, Nov. 28, at 1.30 P. M. All are invited to the meeting, and the G. A. R., P. O. S. of A. and kindred organizations are requested to send representatives. In the meantime subscriptions for the monument will be received by Jonathan Evans or J. F. Evans, Eagle Foundry, Pa., or C. K. Horton, Broad Top City, Pa.

Sale Register.

Friday, November 15th. R. C. Yocum will sell at 1 o'clock P. M. his Grant Srteet residence in Mapleton. This lot fronts 180 feet on Grant street extending back 180 feet to an alley. A three-story frame house and necessary outbuildings are thereon erected. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is excellently situated and is adjacent to churches and schools. Lot is well adapted for fruit or gardening being in a good state of cultivation.

"PENNSYLVANIA DAY" AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania R. R.

For the especial benefit of those who desire to be present at the Atlanta Exposition on "Pennsylvania Day," November 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at the rates quoted below. The tickets will be sold only for trains connecting with through trains to Atlanta leaving Union Station, Washington, November 12, and are limited for continuous going passage and for return by continuous passage within ten days from day of sale.

Pittsburg	$20.10	Wilkesbarre	$21.25
Altoona	20.10	Sunbury	19.35
Harrisburg	17.75	Philadelphia	18.00
Williamsport	20,55	Easton	19.70

—Following is the report of Railroad School for month ending October 25, 1895: Number of males 30; females 19; total 49; average 42. Pupils who missed no time during the month are Agnes Grove, Ronie Anderson, Edith Cowher, Effie Wise, Lama Barkley, Sadie Cowher, Olive Coder, Rillie Skipper, May Robley, Etta Robley, Clarence Coder, Robert Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Elba Coder, Will Barkley, Kirby Barkley, Roy Chilcote, Lloyd Robley, Charley Werts, Geo. Stitt, Charley Cowher, George Bowman and Harry Bowman.

R. A. RAMSEY, Teacher.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Assigned Estate of I. N. Foust.

The undersigned, assignee of I. N. Foust, of Huntingdon, by virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

Thursday, November 21, 1895,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following reat estate:

Purpart No. 1, being the lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Sixth and Washsngton streets, Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending back on Sixth street a distance of 100 feet, on which is erected a

Two-story Brick Mansion Dwelling House,

with all modern improvements.

Purparts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 will be offered for sale at the Union Hotel in Mill Creek at 2 P. M. of said day.

Purpart No. 4 consists of a lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Huntingdon turnpike road, on the east by store room building occupied by Foust & Stonebraker, on the west by lot of Leonard Stell, on which is erected a

Large Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 5 is a lot of ground in Mill Creek Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 34 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 180 feet to lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of Susan Rutherford, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 6: A lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 92 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 48 feet to the lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of John S. Etnier, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House,

Purpart No. 7: A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of John K. Metz, on the west by lands of E. A. Green & Co., on the north by lands of George David, on the south by lands of W. B. Hawn, containing about 600 acres, and known as the Hale Farm, having thereon erected

A Two-story Frame Dwelling House

and bank barn. A stream of mountain water runs through the place. There is a good orchard and 150 acres of the tract are under good state of cultivation; balance well timbered.

Purpart No. 10: A lot of ground situate in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the south and west by the Huntingdon turnpike road and south and east by lands of J. C. Gorsuch, upon which is erected a One-story Frame Building, which is used as a shop.

On same day, Thursday, Nov. 21, there will be exposed for sale at the American House in Mount Union, at 4 P. M., Nos. 8 and 9.

Purpart No. 8: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 105 feet to the lands of the Penn'a. Canal company, bounded on the east by lot owned by the National Steam Mill Co., on the west by lot of Cyrus Fields, upon which is erected

A Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 9: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 39 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 190 feet to Pennsylvania avenue, bounded on the east by lot of Charles Bice, on the south by lot of Samuel Woodcock's heirs, upon which is erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent. cash of the purchase money when the property is struck off; balance of the one-third to be paid on confirmation of the sales by the Court, at which time the deeds will be delivered, and the remainder in two equal payments, one in one year and the other in two years after the date of the confirmation of the sales, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by judgments or mortgages. (Julia Foust, widow of B. R. Foust, deceased, has a dower interest in Purparts Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10, and these purparts will be sold subject to her dower interest, and the one-third of the purchase money in these purparts shall remain a charge upon the premises, the interest of which is to be paid to her annually during her natural life.)

H. H. WAITE, Assignee,
Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

At

A. B. GILLAM'S

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

STORE

is the place to get your wants supplied. He can furnish you with

Hard and Soft,
Woodland Red Ash
Cannel

COAL,

All kinds of Blasting Material, fresh Beef and Pork, besides his usual stock of general merchandise. Give him a call and you will be sure to be accommodated.

His Stock is Complete, His Prices Are Right.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE EOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

There are now distinctive London fashions as there have long been Paris styles.

Spain's bills for medicine in Cuba are enormous, but the insurgents are reducing them. Dead men require no quinine.

It is said that of the 50,000 Indians comprising the Sioux tribe, 4,000 belong to Episcopal, Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

"Every ten days of fog in London," says a medical weekly published there "is calculated to cast 25,000 people on beds of sickness and kill 2,500."

In Great Britain and Ireland there are only 3,695,799 cows, on an average of one cow to every ten persons. In the United States there are 15,000,000 cows or one cow to every four persons.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., published by Lloyds Register, shows that during 1894 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 1,154 vessels, of 708,971 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons.

The telegraph editor of the Atchison (Kan.), Globe is so used to writing telegrams that end up with "Trouble is expected," that he recently made this addition to a marriage notice which passed through his hands, and the mistake wasn't noticed until the form was locked up.

A correspondent of the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten affirms that the office of Physician to the Sultan of Zanzibar is far from being a sinecure. Probably, to guard against poisoning, the unhappy doctor is compelled to swallow one-half of the medicine prescribed by him for the sick person.

An innovation at Yale is the class in the study of modern novels. The class belongs to the junior and senior years only, and, the New York World thinks, must prove an interesting thing to the students and vary pleasantly some of the dry-as-dust branches of learning that come in a college course. Foreign novels are to be taken up for the winter term, the fall term being spent in considering English and American novels at the rate of one a week. Some books on the list are Stevensons "Treasure Island," Mrs. Ward's "Marcella," Weyman's "A Gentleman of France," Howells' "A Modern Instance," Bret Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp," Kipling's "The Phantom Rickshaw," and of course the inevitable and omnipresent "Trilby."

A number of interesting points are brought out in Alexander McAdie's paper on "Protection from Lightning" just published by the weather bureau at Washington. He quotes the well-known answer of certain Glasgow manufacturers when urged by Lord Kelvin, the foremost physicist of our time, to put up lightning-rods, that "it is cheaper to insure than to do so." Careful search by means of reliable statistics reveals the fact that in the United States for the five years, 1890-1894, lightning caused the death of 1,120 persons, practically all between April and September; June and July showing the greatest number. In the United States, during the nine years ending in 1893, there were 4,165 fires caused by lightning, nearly all east of the Rockies, with an aggregate loss of considerably more than $14,000,000. From these figures and other information, the author proves that it is certainly worth while to erect protective apparatus. As to the kind of buildings struck, the same years show 2,679 barns, 129 churches, and 831 dwellings. The statistics for 1894 are noteworthy for the number of lives lost and the amount of property destroyed. Dr. Oliver Lodge states that "almost any conductor is probably better than none, but few or no conductors are absolute and complete safeguards." This is largely because of the heretofore incompletely understood character of lightning as an oscillatory discharge. Interesting observations are recorded with regard to the kinds of trees most frequently struck, the varieties of soil peculiarly favorable to such action, and the influence of running water.

Under the new Kentucky constitution women are eligible for jury service.

The authorities of Boston University have decided that the students must either give up the use of tobacco or leave the institution.

They say that the Russian thistle, about which there has been so much talk, dies out of itself when the constituents of the soil in which it flourishes are exhausted. In the Dakotas, where a few years ago it was an alarming nuisance, it has very nearly disappeared.

London's street names are a source of endless confusion. There are now 151 Church streets, 129 Union streets, and 116 New streets. British loyalty is shown in 99 Queen, 95 King, and 78 Prince's streets, while royal names are borne by 119 John, 109 George, 91 Charles, 88 William, 87 James, and 57 Elizabeth streets.

Washington State is threatening the peanut monopoly of the South. Last spring a number of farmers in Franklin county on the southeastern border, planted patches of peanuts as an experiment, and the yield promises to be unusually abundant. In 1896 peanuts are to be raised on an extensive scale in that section.

The curious fact is reported in the New York Times that a large section of Burgundy, has given up grape culture altogether and gone in for hops instead. It is true that the phylloxera, which wrought special mischief in parts, is now pretty well under control, but the Burgundians have decided that it is not worth the trouble and expense of replanting with Californian stocks, especially as France is becoming yearly a greater beer consumer, and so the uprooted vines by wholesale are planted with hops in their place.

The Chicago Times-Herald observes:—Sackville-West, who says that a New York museum manager offered him $2,000 a week to exhibit himself after he wrote the Murchison letter, is quite unconscious of the humor of his publishing the proposal with the utmost gravity, but England's ex-Minister to the United Satates is entitled to the distinction of being the first Englisnman who declined to take American money when he could get it. However poor a diplomat, his rank as a freak is above dispute. He should have gone into the museum.

There are now over three hundred bicycles in use in the Fire Department, announces the New York Advertiser. The fire-alarm lineman go about the city on tandems of powerful and cumbersome build. The commissioners have just contracted for the construction of a bicycle chemical engine for use in the uptown and suburban districts. The plan proposed contemplates a light chemical engine of from thirty to forty gallons capacity, which will be propelled by four men and would make much better time than the horses do. Five members of the detective force have been mounted on wheels, for several months, and they patrol the resorts of the cyclists in citizen's clothes. President Roosevelt has declared in favor of putting the suburban police on wheels.

It takes down our pride to call to mind that there are lost arts that no inventive genius of the Nineteenth century has been able to recover, admits Farm and Field and Fireside. One of these is that of tempering steel so as to produce again the famous Damascus blade; another has been the art of welding copper to iron or steel. But it is now claimed that three steel workers in Pittsburg have lately discovered the lost art. They show several samples of the metal nicely welded. The last record history gives of these metals having been welded was in Scandavia, 500 B. C. The value of the discovery comes in the fact that copper offers greater resistance to the action of salt water than any other metal. The Carnegie Company has offered the men a fixed price for the secret. A shop has been fitted up for the men at the Homestead plant, where the men propose to weld a plate of copper to an ingot of nickel steel armor plate. The Carnegie Company hopes to be able to cover all armor plates for the big battleship with copper.

The Humble Life.

Three rows diverging, wend their several ways.
Along the first
The glad notes burst
In splendor through the long bright days.
The pathway's name
Is Fame.

Along the second splendid castles rise
Before the wondering eyes.
Wealth in this pathway lies.

Along the third are common flowers,
And bees hum through unchanging hours.
Yet closer seen the flowers have the fairest hue,
The skies above are brightest blue.
This the way
Called "Every day."

—R. B. SHELTON in Boston Budget.

A STRANGE WARNING.

Mr. Grosvenor had asked Howard, who was the son of an old friend, and myself, to stay at Cullingham for a few weeks and pursue our literary avocation, in which we collaborated.

He made no favor of it. "Only too glad, to see you," he said. "We are very lonely, and there is little to do; no birds in the covers, for I can't afford a game keeper, but if you wan't to work, the place is quiet enough. I shall not be at home for a day or two, as I am going to town, and shall pick out my daughter from a friend's house on my way back, but William knows the place, and can show you all there is to see."

Howard conducted me to my bedroom the first night.

"I say," he said, "there is a curious point about your room—of course you don't know the rambling old place yet—you can walk around your bedroom."

"Of course I can, you crock," I returned. "I can walk around any room."

"Ah, but I mean on the outside. You see, this room is in the middle of the house, between four intersecting corridors, so that you can walk right around the four walls."

There was nothing else remarkable about my room. It was comfortably furnished. Against the wall opposite my bed, and nearly under the skylight, stood a large sofa, which seemed an unusual piece of furniture for a bedroom. It was too big to go through the door, and I was inclined to think that it must have been lowered into the room by a derrick before the roof was put on.

I turned into bed, but found it impossible to sleep. A strange bed always means several wakeful hours to me, and I lay with my eyes closed, listening to the odd stable clock as it savagely clanged out its quarters, and practised every effort of mechanical repetition that seemed likely to soothe my restless brain.

At length I gave up the attempt to sleep in despair and lay on my back wide awake.

I began to picture to myself the most horrible phantoms I could imagine, to see if I could make myself nervous or frightened. I thought of figures with rolling eyes and gibbering lips, phantoms that carried their heads under their arms, shadowy, formless objects of mist, but all to no purpose. My ghosts were feeble frauds. I could not invest them with the nameless dread, and I laughed at them.

I must have fallen asleep as I was thus meditating, for when I next awoke the moon was high in the heavens and shone brightly through the skylight into my room. My eyes at once fell on the face of a beautiful young woman who was arranging her hair at a mirror that stood on a table which seemed to me to have not been in the room when I retired. I was about to utter an exclamation when a look of terror came into her face, a terror so intense as to freeze me into unspeakable silence. She seemed to be listening to a noise without. In the next strained moment the figure vanished.

As I was turning over to sleep again I heard a light footstep in the corridor at the head of my bed. It passed along the wall and was followed by a heavier yet a stealthy tread. By this time my faculties were fully aroused, and sitting up I listened intently.

Suddenly the first footsteps broke into a rapid pattering as though in flight, and the pursuer's heavier tread was correspondingly accelerated. Twice they sped around my chamber, and as they passed along the corridor nearest to my bed I thought that I could hear their panting breaths.

At the third round my bedroom door flew open, and the young lady I had seen before dashed in and dropped exhausted upon the sofa. She was followed by a man dressed in black, who carried a murderous-looking knife in his hand. She looked at him imploringly as he stood over her for a instant, but spoke never a word.

In that moment of time I could see their faces with great clearness in the moonlight, and have never forgotten them. The girl was fair, with long hair streaming down her shoulders, and her lovely face was contracted with mortal terror. The man was of medium height, with a low forehead, a dark mustache and an expression that reminded me grotesquely enough of the trademark upon the "Demon" tennis rackets.

I was summoning up courage to spring out of bed when the man raised the hand that grasped the knife. I saw the weapon uplifted above his head. I saw the girl throw up her hands is despair, and then a thick cloud passed over the moon and placed my chamber in total darkness.

The next point in my memory following that awful scene was a loud hammering upon my door and William Howard's cheerful voice demanding to know if I intended to sleep all day. It was 9 o'clock upon a clear October morning, and my bedroom looked as commonplace in the daylight as though it had been situated in a London hotel. I must confess that I examined the sofa, but found no traces of disturbance, and I dressed feeling ashamed of myself for being frightened at an ordinary nightmare. A trashy ghost story of Howard's, a walk around the corner by candle light and an uncomfortable bed were materials enough to furnish twenty similar dreams, and I went down to breakfast resolved to say nothing of my experience.

During the morning we attempted to work at our novel, but Howard was fidgety and restless, with the result that we accomplished very little. After lunch we ordered a trap from the village inn to fetch Mr. Grosvenor's luggage from the station and went there to meet the train.

Mr. Grosvenor was too poor to keep a carriage, his income being limited to the revenue from one or two farms and his large garden. The station, however, was but half a mile distant, and the day being fine we should have preferred to walk, even had we been able to ride.

The train came in, and Mr. Grosvenor shook hands with us and introduced me to his daughter. Upon looking her in the face, I was astonished to see the exact counterpart of the dream girl who had rushed into my bedroom.

Miss Grosvenor, who was very pretty and vivacious, rallied me during the evening upon my low spirits. I was wondering if there has been anything more than coincidence in my vision, to which her appearance had given a strong air of reality. At all event the murderer did not seem to have a place in this little drama, and I determined for the present to hold my tongue.

Of our stay I need say nothing except that Howard fell deeply in love with our host's daughter, but feared to speak.

"Too poor," he said, hopelessly. "Grosvenor will want a son-in-law able to lift the old house up a bit."

* * * * *

Two years later I came home on leave from India, in which country I had obtained an important post, and remained for a few days in town to replenish my wardrobe before paying a few rounds of visits.

As I was walking down Piccadilly one morning I felt a slap on my shoulder, and turning found myself face to face with Howard.

"How go things with you?" I said after mutual greetings had been exchanged. Have you married Miss Grosvenor yet?"

"No," he replied; "I have had no luck whatever in that quarter. She is now engaged to French Johnny. Her father is pretty well off now. The railway was extended through his land and he made shekels over the transaction. They are staying in town at present. You had better call."

"Will you come with me?"

"No thanks. I don't look well as the rejected suitor. But here is their address and mine."

I called upon Grosvenor in due course and was introduced to his daughter's fiance, one Mr. Dubois. His face seemed familiar to me, and after some moments' thought it burst upon me that he was the dream murderer of two years before. There was not a doubt about it, and I could have sworn to him in the witness-box. He was a man of wealth, had lived many years in England and was thought to be an excellent match. He was by no means young, but had a polished and agreeable manner, with a very rapid and sharp mode of speaking, which was not, I thought, wholly due to his French nationality.

I walked home in great perplexity. Here was my dream exactly reproduced, and I had no possible doubt as to the identity of the persons concerned. Yet I could not tell Mr. Grosvenor the story without incurring his ridicule if not his anger, and probably getting into bad odor with his future son-in-law, though for that contingency I cared very little.

At length I resolved to impart the whole matter to Howard. He had found permanent employment in London, and could remain on the watch, whereas I was obliged to return to India in a few weeks. The marriage was not to take place for at least six months. This would give him time to examine Dubois' antecedents.

Howard was much surprised at my story, and declared that he thought Dubois to be a scoundrel from the first. This was likely enough in a rejected suitor, but at the same time his instincts corresponded with mine, and at his earnest request I determined to tell the whole to Mr. Grosvenor.

Howard undertook to keep strict watch on Dubois' movements and to let me hear of any new developments the case might present.

The next day I called upon Mr. Grosvenor, and requesting a private interview, put the whole matter before him.

"This is very extraordinary," he said, when I had finished. "Curiously enough, the young couple are to live at Cullingham and occupy that very room when the honeymoon is over. But what can I do? His antecedents seem unquestionable. He is the son of a French count, his parents are dead, and he has dropped his title. I have verified all the statements he has made, and, though I do not profess to like the man, I really have nothing against him, and my daughter is devoted to him."

"Well," I returned, "perhaps it is no affair of mine. I though I ought to tell you what I saw before I returned to India. At the same time I hope that you understand my motives are wholly disinterested."

"I owe you many thanks for performing what might be thought a purely imaginary duty and an unpleasant one as well. Have you told anyone else?"

"No one but Howard."

"Then I will make fresh inquires. I do not anticipate any result, but it is as well to be sure.

His daughter came in at that moment, and it was distressing to see the wistful look in his eyes as he lifted her hand for a moment and gazed into her face.

Six months later, when I was staying at Simla, I received a letter from Howard. He wrote:

"We have settled Dubois's hash. He will not be seen any more. I put on a private detective, who found out that Dubois had been kept in a French asylum for some years as a homicidal maniac. The hypnotic school of physicians professed to have cured him, and I think had really done so for a time, but he was getting strange in his manner, and when asked about the asylum, though the question was put in the most delicate way he flew at Grosvenor like a tiger and attempted to strangle him. Help was fortunately at hand, and he was put under lock and key. We cannot account for your dream by any theory. Dubois had never even seen Cullingham. I can only suppose it was meant as a warning, and, in fact it has been the means of avoiding what might have been an awful tragedy, and of bringing about, I hope, what will be the greatest happiness of my life."—Good Company.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Disabled."

TEXT: "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."—I Samuel xxx., 24.

It you have never seen an army change quarters you have no idea of the amount of baggage—twenty loads, fifty loads, 100 loads of baggage. David and his army were about to start on a double quick march for the recovery of their captured families from the Amalekites. So they left by the brook Besor their blankets, their knapsacks, their baggage and their carriages. Who shall be detailed to watch this stuff? There are sick soldiers, and wounded soldiers, and aged soldiers who are not able to go on swift military expedition, but who are able to do some work, and so they are detailed to watch the baggage. There is many a soldier who is not strong enough to march thirty miles in a day and then plunge into a ten hours' fight who is able with drawn sword lifted against his shoulder to pace up and down as a sentinel to keep off an enemy who might put the torch to the baggage. There are 200 of those crippled and aged wounded soldiers detailed to watch the baggage. Some of them, I suppose, had bandages across the brow, and some of them had their arms in slings, and some of them walked on crutches. They were not cowards shirking duty. They had fought in many a fierce battle for their country and their God. They are now part of the time in hospital and part of the time on garrison duty. They almost cry because they cannot go with the other troops to the front. While these sentineis watch the baggage the Lord watches the sentinels.

There is quite a different scene being enacted in the distance. The Amalekites, having ravaged and ransacked and robbed whole countries, are celebrating their success in a roaring carousal. Some of them are dancing on the lawn with wonderful gyration of heel and toe, and some of them are examining the spoils of victory—the finger rings and earrings and necklaces, the wristlets, the headbands, diamond starred, and the coffers with coronets and carnelions and pearls and sapphires and emeralds and all the wealth of plate, and jewels and decanters, and the silver and the gold banked up on the earth in princely profusion, and the embroideries, and the robes, and the turbans, and the cloaks of an imperial wardrobe. The banquet has gone on until the banqueters are maudlin and weak and stupid and indecent and loathsomely drunk. What a time it is now for David and his men to swoop on them. So the English lost the battle of Bannockburn because the night before they were in wassail and bibulous celebration, while the Scotch were in prayer. So the Syrians were overthrown in their carousal by the Israelites. So Chedorlaomer and his army were overthrown in their carousal by Abraham and his men. So in our Civil War more than once the battle was lost because one of the generals was drunk. Now is the time for David and his men to swoop upon these carousing Amalekites. Some of the Amalekites are hacked to pieces on the spot, some of them are just able to go staggering and hiccoughing off the field, some of them crawl on camels and speed off in the distance. David and his men gather together the wardrobes, the jewels, and put them upon the backs of camels and into wagons, and they gather together the sheep and cattle that had been stolen and start back toward the garrison. Yonder they come, yonder they come. The limping men of the garrison come out and greet them with wild huzza. The Bible says David saluted them—that is, he asked them how they all were. "How is your broken arm?" "How is your fractured jaw?" "Has the stiffened limb been unlimbered?" "Have you had another chill?" "Are you getting better?" He saluted them.

But now came a very difficult thing, the distribution of the spoils of victory. Drive up those laden camels now. Who shall have the spoils? Well, some selfish soul suggests that these treasures ought all to belong to those who had been out in active service. "We did all the fighting while these men stayed at home in the garrison, and we ought to have all the treasures." But David looked into the worn faces of these veterans who had stayed in the garrison, and he looked around and saw how cleanly everything had been kept, and he saw that the baggage was all safe, and he knew that the wounded and crippled men would gladly enough have been at the front if they had been able, and the little general looks up from under his helmet and says, "No, no, let us have fair play," and he rushes up to one of these men and he says, "Hold your hands together," and the hands are held together, and he fills them with silver! And he rushes up to another man who was sitting away back and had no idea of getting any of the spoils, and throws a Babylonish garment over him and fills his hand with gold. And he rushes up to another man who had lost all his property in serving God and his country years before, and he drives up some of the cattle and some of the sheep that they had brought back from the Amalekites, and he gives two or three of the cattle and three or four of the sheep to this poor man, so he shall always be fed and clothed. He sees a man so emaciated and worn out and sick he needs stimulants, and he gives him a little of the wine that he brought from the Amalekites. Yonder is a man who has no appetite for the rough rations of the army, and he gives him a rare morsel from the Amalekitish banquet, and the 200 crippled and maimed and aged soldiers who tarried on garrison duty get just as much of the spoils of battle as any of the 200 men that went to the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

The impression is abroad that the Christian rewards are for those who do conspicuous service in distinguished places—great patriots, great preachers, great philanthropists. But my text sets forth the idea that there is just as much reward for a man that stays at home and minds his own business, and who, crippled and unable to go forth and lead in great movements and in the high places of the earth, does his whole duty just where he is. Garrison duty as important and as remunerative as service at the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

The Earl of Kintore said to me in an English railway, "Mr. Talmage, when you get back to America I want you to preach a sermon on the discharge of ordinary duty in ordinary places, and then send me a copy of it." Afterward an English clergyman, coming to this land, brought from the Earl of Kintore the same message. Alas, that before I got ready to do what he asked me to do the good Earl of Kintore had departed this life! But that man, surrounded by all palatial surroundings, and in a distinguished sphere, felt sympathetic with those who had ordinary duties to perform in ordinary places and in ordinary ways. A great many people are discouraged when they hear the story of Moses, and of Joshua, and of David, and of Luther, and of John Knox, and of Deborah, and of Florence Nightingale. They say, "Oh, that was all good and right for them, but I shall never be called to receive the law on Mount Sinai, I shall never be called to command the sun and moon to stand still, I shall never be called to slay a giant, I shall never preach on Mars hill, I shall never defy the Diet of Worms, I shall never be called to make a queen tremble for her crimes, I shall never preside over a hospital."

There are women who say, "If I had as brilliant a sphere as those people had I should be as brave and as grand, but my business is to get children off to school, and to hunt up things when they are lost, and to see that dinner is ready, and to keep account of the household expenses, and to hinder the children from being strangulated by the whooping cough, and to go through all the annoyances and vexations of housekeeping. Oh, my sphere is so infinitesimal, and so insignificant, I am clear discouraged." Woman, God places you on garrison duty, and your reward will be just as great as that of Florence Nightingale, who, moving so often night by night with a light in her hand through the hospitals, was called by the wounded the "lady of the lamp." Your reward will be just as great as that of Mrs. Hertzog, who built and endowed theological seminary buildings. Your reward will be just as great as that of Hannah More, who by her excellent books won for her admirers Garrick and Edmund Burke and Joshua Reynolds. Rewards are not to be given according to the amount of noise you make in the world, nor even according to the amount of good you do, but according to whether you work to your full capacity, according to whether or not you do your full duty in the sphere where God has placed you.

Suppose you give to two of your children errands, and they are to go off to make purchases, and to one you give $1 and to the other you give $20. Do you reward the boy that you gave $20 to for purchasing more with that amount of money than the other boy purchased with $1? Of course not! If God give wealth or social position or eloquence, or twenty times the faculty to a man than He gives to the ordinary man, is He going to give to the favored man a reward because he has more power and more influence? Oh, no. In other words, if you and I were to do our whole duty, and you had twenty times more talent than I have, you will get no more divine reward than I will. Is God going to reward you because He gave you more? That would not be fair; that would not be right. These 200 men of the text who fainted by the brook Besor did their whole duty. They watched the baggage, they took care of the stuff, and they got as much of the spoils of victory as the men who went to the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

There is high encouragement in this for all who have great responsibility and little credit for what they do. You know the names of the great commercial houses of these cities. Do you know the names of the confidential clerks—the men who have the key to the safe, the men who know the combination lock? A distinguished merchant goes forth at the watering place, and he flashes past, and you say, "Who is that?" "Oh," replies some one, "don't you know? That is the great importer; that is the great banker; that is the great manufacturer." The confidential clerk has his week off. Nobody notices whether he comes or goes. Nobody knows him, and after awhile his week is done, and he sits down again at his desk. But God will reward his fidelity just as much as He recognizes the work of the merchant philanthropist whose investment this unknown clerk so carefully guarded. Hudson River Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie Railroad, New York and New Haven Railroad—business men know the names of the Presidents of these roads and of the prominent directors, but they do not know the names of the engineers, the names of the switchmen, the names of the flagmen, the names of the brakemen. These men have awful responsibilities, and sometimes, through the recklessness of an engineer or the unfaithfulness of a switchman, it has brought to mind the faithfulness of nearly all the rest of them. Some men do not have recognition of their services. They have small wages and much complaint. I very often ride upon locomotives, and I very often ask the question, as we shoot around some curve or under some ledge of rocks, "How much wages do you get?" And I am always surprised to find how little for such vast responsibility. Do you suppose God is not going to recognize that fidelity? Thomas Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, going up at death to receive from God his destiny, was no better known in that hour than was known last night the brakeman who, on the Erie Railroad, was jammed to death amid the car couplings. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

Once for thirty-six hours we expected every moment to go to the bottom of the ocean. The waves struck through the skylights and rushed down into the hold of the ship and hissed against the boilers. It was an awful time, but by the blessing of God and the faithfulness of the men in charge we came out of the cyclone, and we arrived at home. Each one before leaving the ship thanked Captain Andrews. I do not think there was a man or woman that went off that ship without thanking Captain Andrews, and when, years after, I heard of his death, I was impelled to write a letter of condolence to his family in Liverpool. Everybody recognized the goodness, the courage, the kindness of Captain Andrews, but it occurs to me now that we never thanked the engineer. He stood away down in the darkness, amid the hissing furnaces, doing his whole duty. Nobody thanked the engineer, but God recognized his heroism and his continuance and his fidelity, and there will be just as high reward for the engineer who worked out of sight as the Captain who stood on the bridge of the ship in the midst of the howling tempest. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

Clear back in the country there is a boy who wants to go to college and get an education. They call him a bookworm. Wherever they find him—in the barn or in the house—he is reading a book. "What a pity it is," they say, "that Ed cannot get an education!" His father, work as hard as he will, can no more than support the family by the product of the farm. One night Ed has retired to his room, and there is a family conference about him. The sisters say: "Father, I wish you would send Ed to college. If you will, we will work harder than we ever did, and we will make our old dresses do." The mother says: "Yes; I will get along without any hired help. Although I am not as strong as I used to be, I think I can get along without any hired help." The father says: "Well, I think by husking corn nights I can get along without any assistance." Sugar is banished from the table, butter is banished from the plate. That family is put down on rigid—yea, suffering—economy that the boy may go to college. Time passes on. Commencement day has come. Think not that I mention an imaginary case. God knows it happened. Commencement day has come, and the professors walk in on the stage in their long gowns. The interest of the occasion is passing on, and after awhile it comes to a climax of interest as the valedictorian is to be introduced. Ed has studied so hard and worked so well that he has had the honor conferred upon him. There are rounds of applause, sometimes breaking into vociferation. It is a great day for Ed. But away back in the galleries are his sisters in their plain hats and their faded shawls, and the old fashioned father and mother—dear me, she has not had a new hat for six years; he has not had a new coat for six years—and they get up and look over on the platform, and they laugh and they cry, and they sit down, and they look pale, and then they are very much flushed. Ed gets the garlands, and the old fashioned group in the gallery have their full share of the triumph. They have made that scene possible, and in the day when God shall more fully reward self-sacrifices made for others He will give grand and glorious recognition. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

There is high encouragement in this subject also for those who once wrought mightily for Christ and the church, but through sickness or collapse of fortune or advanced years cannot now go to the front. These two hundred men of the text were veterans. Let that man bare his arm and show how the muscles were torn. Let him pull aside the turban and see the mark of a battleax. Pull aside the coat and see where the spear thrust him. Would it have been fair for those men, crippled, weak and old by the brook Besor, to have no share in the spoils of triumph? I was in the Soldier's hospital in Paris and I saw there some of the men of the first Napoleon, and I asked them where they had fought under their great commander. One man said, "I was at Austerlitz." Another man said, "I was at the Pyramids." Another man said, "I was in the awful retreat from Moscow." Another man said, "I was at the bridge of Lodi." Some of them were lame, they were all aged. Did the French Government turn off those old soldiers to die in want? No. Their last days were spent like princes. Do you think my Lord is going to turn off His old soldiers because they are weak and worn and because they fainted by the brook Besor? Are they going to get no part of the spoils of the victory? Just look at them. Do you think those crevices in the face are wrinkles? No. They are battle scars. They fought against sickness, they fought against trouble, they fought against sin, they fought for God, they fought for the church, they fought for the truth, they fought for heaven. When they had plenty of money their names were always on the subscription list. When there was any hard work to be done for God they were ready to take the heaviest part of it. When there came a great revival they were ready to pray all night for the anxious and the sin struck. They were ready to do any work, endure any sacrifice, do the most unpopular thing that God demanded of them. But now they cannot go further. Now they have physical infirmities. Now their head troubles them. They are weak and faint by the brook Besor. Are they to have no share in the triumph? Are they to get none of the treasures, none of the spoils of conquest? You must think that Christ has a very short memory if you think He has forgotten their services.

Fret not, ye aged ones. Just tarry by the stuff and wait for your share of the spoils. Yonder they are coming. I hear the bleating of the fat lambs, and I see the jewels glint in the sun. It makes me laugh to think how you will be surprised when they throw a chain of gold over your neck and tell you to go in and dine with the king. I see you backing out because you feel unworthy. The shining ones comes up on the one side and the shining ones come up on the other side, and they push you on, and they push you up, and they say, "Here is an old soldier of Jesus Christ," and the shining ones will rush out toward you and say, "Yes; that man saved my soul," or they will rush out and say, "Oh, yes; she was with me in the last sickness!" And then the cry will go round the circle: "Come in, come in, come up! We saw you away down there, old and sick and decrepit and discouraged because you could not go to the front, but 'As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff.'"

There is high consolation also in this for aged ministers. I see some of them here today. They sit in pews in our churches. They used to stand in pulpits. Their hair is white with the blossoms of the tree of life, their names marked on the roll of the general assembly, or of the consociation, emeritus. They sometimes hear a text announced which brings to mind a sermon they preached fifty years ago on the same subject. They preached more gospel on $400 a year than some of their successors preach on $4000. Some Sunday the old minister is in a church, and near by in another pew there are a husband and a wife and a row of children. And after the benediction the lady comes up and says, "Doctor, you don't know me, do you?" "Well," he says, "your face is familiar, but I cannot call you by name." "Why," she says, "you baptized me, and you married me, and you buried my father and mother and sisters." "Oh, yes," he says. "My eyesight isn't as good as it used to be." They are in all our churches—the heroes of 1820, the heroes of 1832, the heroes of 1857. By the long grave trench that cut through half a century they have stood sounding the resurrection. They have been in more Balaklavas and have taken more Sevastopols than you ever heard of. Sometimes they get a little fretful because they cannot be at the front. They hear the sound of the battle and the old war horse champs his bit. But the 60,000 ministers of religion this day standing in the brunt of the fray shall have no more reward than those retired veterans. "My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof." "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

Cheer up, men and women of unappreciated services. You will get your reward, if not here, hereafter. When Charles Wesley comes up to judgment, and the thousands of souls which were wafted into glory through his songs shall be enumerated, he will take his throne. Then John Wesley will come up to judgment, and after his name has been mentioned in connection with the salvation of the millions of souls brought God through the Methodism which he founded he will take his throne. But between the two thrones of Charles Wesley and John Wesley there will be a throne higher than either, on which shall sit Susannah Wesley, who, with maternal consecration in Epworth rectory, Lincolnshire, started those two souls on their triumphant mission of sermon and song through all the following ages. Oh, what a day that will be for many who rocked Christian cradles with weary foot, and who patched worn out garments and darned socks, and out of a small income made the children comfortable for the winter. What a day that will be for those to whom the world gave the cold shoulder and called them nobodies and begrudged them the least recognition, and who, weary and worn and sick, fainted by the brook Besor. Oh, that will be a mighty day when the Son of David shall distribute among them the garlands, the crowns, the scepters, the chariots, the thrones. And then it shall be found that all who on earth served God in inconspicuous spheres receive just as much reward as those who filled the earth with uproar of achievement. Then they shall understand the height, the depth, the length, the breadth, the pillared and domed magnificence of my text, "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 10.

Lesson Text: "Saul Chosen King," I Samuel x., 17-27—Golden Text: Psalms xcvii., 1 —Commentary.

17. "And Samuel called the people together unto the Lord to Mizpeh." Israel was chosen to be a special people unto God above all people on the earth; separated from all others unto the Lord, that He might show through them who and what He was, that thus all Nations might know Him for their good (Ex. xix., 5, 6; Deut. vii., 6; II Sam. vii., 23). When therefore they desired to be like other Nations (I Sam. viii., 5, 20), they went right contrary to the will of the Lord for them. Samuel told them just how the king they desired would treat them (viii., 11-19), but they insisted on having their own way. The steps by which the Lord brought Saul to Samuel are fully recorded in chapter ix., and the first part of this chapter x., and form one of the most interesting, instructive and practical of all Bible stories. A precious nugget which I enjoy and love to pass on is found in x., 7, "Do as occasion serve thee, for God is with thee."

18. "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, I brought up Israel out of Egypt." The suggestiveness of Mizpeh was seen in our last lesson, and there the people saw the power of the Lord on their behalf. Now they are again before the Lord, but turning their backs upon Him deliberately in order to be like other Nations. He reasons with them concerning their conduct, reminding them of His love to them when they were slaves in Egypt and how He delivered them from all their oppressors. They should therefore consider that they were His property, a people for His own possession (Titus ii., 14, R. V.), and that He and not they should have the right of deciding in all things concerning their welfare.

19. "Ye have this day rejected your God, who Himself saved you out of all your adversities and your tribulations." Samuel at first felt that they had rejected him, but the Lord said, "They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected Me," and He added that in doing as they had done they were only treating Samuel as they had always treated Him (chapter viii., 7, 8). When Israel murmured, it was not against Moses and Aaron, but against the Lord (Ex. xvi., 8). See the application to us in Luke x., and let us consider well that all that touches the Lord's people touches the Lord Himself (Zach. ii., 8; Acts ix., 4, 5), and all rebellion or complaining on the part of His people is against Him.

20, 21. "When they sought him, he could not be found." All Israel presented themselves before the Lord by their tribes, and the lot was cast for the tribe, and for the family, and for the man, and the result was that Saul, the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin was taken, but he could not be found. God knew the man whom they would like and had chosen such a one for them, and now He guided the lot to bring him before them, for "The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord" (Prov. xvi., 33).

22. "The Lord answered, Behold he hath hid himself among the stuff." The word translated "stuff" has nine different meanings given to it in this book alone. It is translated furniture, armor, carriage, artillery, weapons, vessels, things, etc. Somewhere and somehow, and for some reason, Saul hid himself. He knew through Samuel that God had selected him (chapter x., 1), and knowing this it was a becoming thing not put himself forward, but let all see that he had no hand in the election. It did not cost him a penny for votes; the place sought him not he the place. What a contrast contrast to many elections in our day.

23. "When he stood among the people, he was higher than any of the people, from his shoulders and upward." In addition to this statement we find in chapter ix., 2, that he was a choice young man, and that there was not a goodlier person in all Israel. Size is not everything, however, else Goliath and other giants might be envied, neither is outward appearance, as Samuel afterward learned when he appointed a man after God's heart instead of one to please the people (chapter xvi., 6, 7). Contrast the youth and probable slight figure of David (xvii., 33); also what is written of Saul of Tarsus (II Cor. x., 10).

24. "See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people? And all the people shouted and said, God save the king." As we said in a previous verse, Saul was the Lord's choice that He might please the people and for the time being satisfy them, and so in due time humble them. As on another occasion, "He gave them their request, but sent leanness into their soul" (Ps. cvi., 15). The people have now a visible king, a choice man and a noble looking one; they are like other Nations in the matter of a king, but the invisible one, their Redeemer, is rejected and they prefer to walk by sight.

25. "Then Samuel told the people the manner of the kingdom and wrote it in a book and laid it up before the Lord." All this state of affairs had been foreseen by the Lord and fully written about in Deut. xvii., 14-20. This it was, probably, with perhaps additions, that Samuel wrote in the book. Now if the king would consider himself the Lord's representative, and act for the Lord toward the people, in all things consulting Him and obeying Him and honoring Him, all might yet be well, but to please self or the people or to rely on human wisdom or strength will spoil all.

26. "And Saul also went home to Gibeah, and there went with him a band of men, whose hearts God had touched." God would help him by giving him helpers and friends. He does everything to make it easy for us to do right if we are only willing to serve Him in sincerity and truth. He is the same God who saw that it was not good for Adam to be alone (Gen. ii., 18); who also sent the disciples out by twos (Luke x., 1), and He always, in due time, provides helpers for such as are willing to dwell with Him for His work.

27. "But the children of Belial said, How shall this man save us? And they despised him and brought him no presents. But he held his peace." Saul was in the place of God's representative and as such had his friends and his enemies. It has been and will be ever so. See John xv., 18. As king of Israel he in a sense typified Christ, the true King of Israel (John i., 49), and before his enemies held his peace, or, as in the margin, "was as though he had been deaf." See also Ps. xxxviii., 13. The wise men from the East brought Jesus gold and frankincence and myrrh, but many who bear His name today bring Him no presents. See Rom. xii., 1, 2.—Lesson Helper.

Hanged Her Child and Then Herself.

On the farm of William McClarney, near Cairo, Ill., lived a man named Reush with his wife and their little daughter, about four years old. A few weeks ago he left home to work, expecting to return in a few days. When he returned he could not find his wife or child. The alarm was sounded, and after a search the woman and her child were found in the chicken house, suspended there with pieces of rope attached to scantlings.

SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES

An Extensive Disturbance in the Central South and West.

FOURTEEN STATES TREMBLED.

It Followed the Course of Leading Rivers and Stopped at Lake Erie on the Northeast and Charleston, S. C., on the Southeast---No Serious Damage Reported---Louisville Saw a Strange Sight.

The great Mississippi Valley and several States east and west were shaken by earthquakes. The most severe effects were felt in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri. Fourteen States in all, the District of Columbia and a part of Canada experienced one or more quakes. The reports from the various localities agree approximately as to the time of the disturbances. They occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock a. m. All reports agree, however, that the quakes were accompanied or followed by low, rumbling sounds. While no lives were lost and no serious damage caused, the earthquake left a trail of broken window glass and cracked walls.

The Government Weather Bureau reports that the shock of earthquake was felt at Washington at 6.03¼ a. m. Professor Marvin, who has charge of the Zismograph, found the record of the earthquake on his instrument. It showed that the vibration was very feeble. It began at 6.03¼ and continued for three-quarters of a minute.

At Louisville, Ky., a strange phenomenon was witnessed during the quake. A peculiar light like the aurora borealis appeared in the heavens and continued to glow until the quaking ceased.

The shock was felt in Chicago at 5.11 a. m. It lasted about forty-five seconds. It was accompanied by rumbling. The vibration was from north to south. The shock was most severely felt on the north side. In the wooden houses of Buena Park and other north side suburbs the shaking up was so perceptible that many persons dashed out of their houses in scanty clothing. During the shock and for several hours after the electricity in the atmosphere was more than oppressive to persons of a nervous temperament.

At Cairo, Ill., the quake was felt at 5 a. m., and lasted thirty seconds. Vibrations north and south. People left their houses for safety. Many chimneys were shaken down. There was a second shock fifteen minutes later. The public library building was badly damaged. The quake was felt throughout the southern and western parts of Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo., felt the quake at 5.15 o'clock. The vibrations lasted fully fifteen seconds, and were accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling a heavy train passing through a tunnel. The trembling of the earth was so great that many clocks were stopped, dishes rattled, and at the power house of the electric car lines the current was temporarily interrupted. The wave passed from west to east.

In Kansas City, Mo., there were two shocks. The second shock at 5.20 was much more severe than the one which preceded it a few minutes. Houses along the river front were severely shaken and many residents fled from their buildings in their night clothes. Further up on the hills in the business part of the city the shock was not so strong.

Milwaukee, Wis., reported the shock as occurring shortly before 5 o'clock. It lasted for more than a minute. The shock at Three Rivers, Mich., was felt at 5 o'clock. In Michigan City, Ind., the time was 5.12. Many windows were broken in the place. In Dayton, Ohio, the shock lasted about one minute. Buildings in Cleveland, Ohio, were severely shaken. The disturbance did not seem to go much further on the south side of Lake Erie. It was reported from the north side at Chatham, Canada, shortly before 6 o'clock.

In Indianapolis, Ind., the shock was from north to south, and the vibration in three story buildings was at least two inches. Many tall chimneys were damaged. The shock at Anderson, Ind., was severe enough to throw people off lounges, throw articles out of cupboards, and stop clocks in every part of the city. Several small structures were moved off their foundations.

The shock did not reach Pittsburgh and McKeesport, Penn., until 6.16 a. m. The vibrations then were from west to east. Throughout the South the shock was mild. On the coast it was not felt much beyond Charleston, S. C., where only a few persons noticed it about 6.30 a. m.

In Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana the shock was noticed between 4.30 and 5 a. m. In North Carolina the reports say it was noticed at 6.15 a. m. In West Virginia the shock was felt at 6.13 a. a. m.

At the Indiana Prison, South Jeffersonville, where upwards of 900 convicts are confined, the greatest excitement prevailed. The massive cell houses swayed, the foundation shook and the ponderous iron bars in front of the cell doors rattled. Buildings rocked and at the hotels many of the guests rushed panic-stricken from their rooms. Shocks were felt in Richmond, Fort Wayne, Princetown, Columbia City, South Bend and other cities. In some places only one shock is reported, and in others two and three. At Terre Haute the shock was so severe that the bell on top of the county courthouse struck four times.

Several Iowa cities felt the shock. At Iowa City there were three shocks, lasting several minutes.

Four distinct shocks were felt in Emporia, Kan. Houses were shaken and a low, rumbling sound accompanied the quaking, which appeared to be from east to west.

Southern reports indicate that the shock was felt all over North Georgia, Eastern Tennessee and North Alabama. At Jackson, Miss., the vibrations are said to have lasted nearly sixty seconds, and appeared to be from east to west. Fears were entertained for the old Capitol Building, but no damage was done. It was a curious fact that heavy rains followed the shock in many places.

A Woman and Two Daughters Burned.

A fire which started in Layden A. Burdick's drug store at West Pawlet, Vt., burned to death Mrs. Thomas Knowles and her two daughters, Kate, about twenty years old, and Anna, about fifteen years old. The Postoffice block, Copeland & Nelson's store, Beecher Brothers' hardware store, F. Johnson's dwelling and R. J. Robert's block, near the railroad crossing, were burned. Nine families were made homeless. A large portion of the business part of the town was destroyed.

England Gets Little Trinidad.

Brazil will permit the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company to use the small island of Trinidad as a cable station. This ends the Trinidad controversy with England.

THE LATEST LULLABY.

Rock a bye, baby, my little sweet man,
Go to sleep, darling, as fast as you can;
For mother must hasten to don a new gown
And put in her vote for the good of the town.

Your mother's a voter; now, man child, be still,
And hush up your screaming, so piercing and shrill;
For be it known, man child, the time has come when
Your mother can vote with the mannest of men.

Now lie where I put you all safe in your bed,
And don't you dare wriggle a hand or a head,
While I go with my new silk and stylish cape,
Oh, man child, the rapture, to cast my first vote.

Mammy is a voter,
A voter proud is she,
And she will cast her ballot
With the foremost of the free,
And a brave and honest voter
Forever she will be!
—M. Phelps Dawson in New York Sun.

GALLANTRY COST A SHIRT.

Disastrous Results Followed a Scheme to Hide a Cigar From a Lady.

One of the most popular men in the down town produce district is G. W. Christie. His temper, however, has been sorely tried of late, and there is a wicked gleam in his eyes when anybody utters the word "Fire" in his presence.

"Chris," as his friends call him, owns more truck horses than any other man in the city. He also owns a stock farm in Poughkeepsie. He recently invited one of his friends, Fred Gebney, a banana importer, to visit his country place. Mr. Gebney accepted, and both men started for the Grand Central station in a buggy. Chris drove.

Chris, be it said, sported an immaculate shirt front, in which glittered a large diamond. The friends were bowling along Fifth avenue when Chris, who was smoking a cigar, suddenly started. He had seen a lady friend, and the impropriety of saluting her with a cigar in his mouth caused him to let the weed drop, as he thought, to the bottom of the buggy.

They had proceeded a block or so when Ed remarked:

"Something's on fire."

"That's so," replied Chris, looking around. "I can smell smoke. Maybe it's in one of these buildings, and—

"Great Scott! Wow!" he yelled. "It's me. Cæsar's ghost! It's burning me up!"

"Have you got 'em?" inquired Ed. "Suppose I turn in a fire alarm."

Before he could make any further comment Chris had stopped his horse, jumped from the buggy and was executing a war dance on the sidwealk. Smoke was rising from beneath his waistcoat, and the cigar, the cause of it all, dropped to the ground.

"Well, I'll be jiggered," exclaimed Chris. His spotless shirt front was discolored and burned in places.

"Perhaps it was the diamond," suggested Ed.

"Diamonds be blowed!" retorted Chris. "Say," he added, "I can't go to the farm looking like this."

"Oh, that's soon remedied," replied Ed. "Get a celluloid shirt front. If you're careful, it won't take fire, but you mustn't smoke, and don't put the sparkler in either."

Ed's suggestion was carried out. The journey was resumed, and when the men returned to the city the story leaked out. That is why many down town produce merchants take down their fire extinguishers when Chris happens along.

Chris says he appreciates a joke, but when he is invited to a business men's dinner and receives a miniature fireman's cap and red lantern as souvenirs "the thing's going too far."—New York Herald.

THE WOODS BY NIGHT.

Sounds, Sights and Shadows Among the Trees and Bushes.

"Sit still in the woods at night and look and listen," said an old time naturalist to me one day, "and you will see or hear strange things, not to be seen or heard save by rarest chance in the busy hours of the day."

I thought of the remark as I sat perfectly still in a small opening of the Adirondack woods at the close of one day last summer. It was twilight, and out of the dim, uncertain light loomed the outlines of the tree in the valley and of the Ampersand mountain in the distance. Quickly I saw the shadow of a moving figure, which I made out to be that of a fox. How stealthily the sly fellow crept along! He made no noise; not a twig broke beneath his catlike tread.

As he turned, for the first time he noticed me. He looked at me, and I looked at him. Then reynard revealed the cunning of his kind. Still keeping his eye on me, he sidled away until he reached the dark shades and recesses, when he disappeared in an instant.

I knew reynard was out on his nightly foraging expedition. Perhaps he was looking for a wild rabbit or a fat partridge, or perhaps he intended to rob some farmer of his choicest fowls. The fox is a night traveler. He makes his journey after dark, finds his dinner and retires always before the break of day. —Our Animal Friends.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Conner & Sons.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Following is the report of Mapleton borough schools for second month:

No 4—Wm. H. Burd, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	15	11	26
Average "	13	9	22
Per cent. of "	94	86	90

Pupils missing no time during the month were, Minerva Wilson, W. A. Kennedy, J. G. Hooper, O. L. Wilson, W. W. Brumbaugh, Ellis Baker, Ettie McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, Chas. Swope, Emma McDonald, Ada Wood, Myrtle Wright, Duane Hicks, Samuel Stroup.

No3—J. Harvey Tate, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	17	14	31
Average "	16	11	27
Per cent. of "	93	84	89

The following missed no time during the month: Mary White, Bertha Hooper, Agnes Nupper, Eunice McCarl, Cora Miller, Howard Stubbs, James Fisher, Bennie Barkley, Jesse Swope, Walter Lamberson, Eddie McCarl· Visitors 5.

No 2—Miss Bertha Madden, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	21	22	43
Average "	20	21	41
Per cent of "	97	96	97

Ones missing no time are: William Buchanan, Henry Buchanan, Charlie Moore, James Hommon, John Robley, George Kennedy, Charles O'Connor, Jimmie McHugh, Loy McCarl, John Hagans, Tommie White, Ludema Shore, Iva Chilcote, Ada Wilson, Maud Hommon, Olie Lamberson, Annie Lamberson, Mattie Himes, Minnie Nupper, Mattie Barkley, Ada McDonald, Edith Wood, Grace Numer, Jennie Moore, Lizzie Chilcote, Louie McCarl, Ella Himes, Pearl McDonald Nannie Nupper, Visitors, 6.

No 1—Louisa A Dell, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	27	14	41
Average "	23	13	36
Per cent of "	97	95	96

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Victor Brumbaugh, Luther Skipper, Willie Hooper, Emory Shore, Howard Chilcote, George White, David Hagans, Dale Bell, Harry Hooper, John Chilcote, Robert McCarl, John Himes, Loy Rex, Roy O'Connor, Harry Hommond, Pearl Neice, Myrtle Fisher, Georgia Dell, Edna Fisher, Blanche Chilcote, Elsie Pheasant, Mary Hooper. Visitors, 7.

Following is the report of Sherman School, Smith Valley, for first month:

Sherman School, Dessa O. Roland, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total
Whole attendance	10	12	22
Average "	6	10	16
Per cent of "	78	88	83

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Ray Chilcoat, Elmer Foster, John Miller, Elsie Pheasant, Annie Miller, May Foster, Louie Miller, Olie Miller. Visitors, Maggie Beatty, Anna Smith, Scott Beatty (director.)

Following is the report of Pine Grove school, Clay district, for first month:

Pine Grove—Lottie E Smith, Teacher.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	17	17	34
Average "	13	13	26
Per cent. of "	82	87	85

The following pupils missed no time: Dora Chilcote, Sarah Chilcote, Mary Chilcote, Roxie Drake, Anna Long, Gertrude Long, Verna McNerlin. Bruce Drake missed one-half day. Visitors 4.

Young man, you have the world before you. Stoop as you go through it, and you'll miss many a hard thump.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad to the Atlanta Exposition.

For the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from September 18 to December 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now selling excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at greatly reduced rates.

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Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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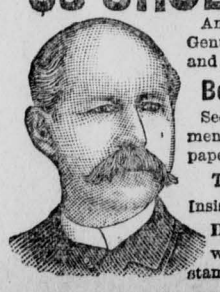

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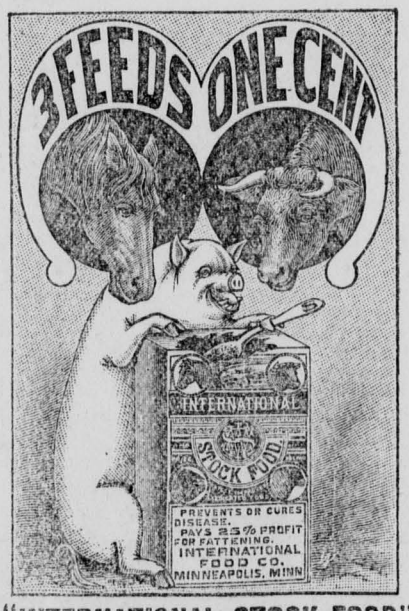

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